

## Police Fired On In Belfast

### Protestants Riot Again, Throw Gasoline Bombs

**The Associated Press**  
BELFAST — Protestant gunmen fired on officers of Northern Ireland's predominantly Protestant police force during a second night of unrest prompted by a trial of alleged Catholicists, police said Friday.

Belfast police spokesman said 25 men shot at officers at least 24 times late Thursday night as Protestants bombarded police with gasoline bombs and rocks. Barricades, attacked and looted and set fire to.

It was believed to be the first time Protestant gunmen had fired on police in the British-ruled province since the 1970s. The spokesman said 10 years. The spokesman said no one was hit by the 40 L.



RED SEA SWEEP — British seamen pass cables to frogmen to be attached to a buoyed mine-hunting device. They are working at an Egyptian naval base beside a British support ship for four minesweepers that are part of the international force clearing mines in the area.

## Attacks Urged on Israelis

### Lebanon Anger Mounting Over Troops in South

**United Press International**  
BEIRUT — Nabih Berri, the Shiite Muslim leader and justice minister, urged Lebanese guerrillas Friday to step up hit-and-run attacks against Israeli troops occupying southern Lebanon.

Mr. Berri's remarks, published in Beirut newspapers, fell short of a government policy statement but reflected rising Lebanese anger over the two-year occupation.

Mr. Berri is also minister of state for the south. His ministry was created at his insistence to deal specifically with southern Lebanon and with reconstruction.

His statement coincided with another reported attack on an Israeli patrol near the village of Nabatieh a day after Israeli warplanes struck a suspected Palestinian command base in eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.



John Z. De Lorean after the acquittal.

## Entrapment Key Factor, De Lorean Jurors Say

**By Robert Lindsey**  
**New York Times Service**  
LOS ANGELES — Jurors say that both a belief that John Z. De Lorean had been entrapped by the government and that the government had not proved its drug-trafficking case against him were behind their decision to acquit him.

Eight of the jurors described their deliberations in an unusual interview with four reporters selected as representatives by their colleagues.

The session Thursday followed an even more unusual meeting — among the jurors, Mr. De Lorean and his lawyers, and U.S. District Judge Robert M. Takasugi — that lasted almost two hours.

The jurors, describing their 29 hours of deliberations as emotional, said they reached a verdict after a single vote on each of eight counts.

Mr. De Lorean was acquitted Thursday on all counts of conspiring to distribute \$24 million worth of cocaine. The government, after arresting him in a "sting" operation, alleged that he had hoped to save his financially troubled sports car company in Northern Ireland with the cocaine deal.

The jurors emphasized that they felt the judge's instructions had been important in reaching a verdict. The Los Angeles Times reported, "It was truly a guiding light for us," said one juror, a California Institute of Technology scientist.

Judge Takasugi had instructed the jury to acquit Mr. De Lorean if they found he was not "pre-disposed" to crime but had been enticed into it by the government.

Mr. De Lorean said at a press conference that he hoped to return to the automobile industry, "the only thing I know."

## 7 Killed in India Over Dismissal Of State Leader

**By William Claiborne**  
**Washington Post Service**  
NEW DELHI — Seven persons have been killed by police in the southern Indian state of Andhra Pradesh during a statewide campaign of violence to protest the dismissal Thursday of the state's chief minister.

The national Parliament was adjourned four times amid opposition tumult Friday over the summary overthrow of the popularly elected state government of N.T. Rama Rao by the Gandhi-appointed governor, Ram Lal.

A new state leadership was installed that supports Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's governing Congress-I Party.

The Anantapur area of southwest Andhra Pradesh was subjected to widespread arson and looting to protest Mr. Rama Rao's removal. Five people were killed by police gunfire.

Two protesters were killed Thursday when police opened fire at Kothacheruvu to disperse stone-throwing demonstrators.

The houses of four state legislators who had switched their loyalties to the new chief minister, N. Bhaskara Rao, were damaged by protesters.

Two battalions of the paramilitary Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police were sent to Hyderabad to help the local authorities maintain order. The demonstrators set fire to buses and attacked trains.

The Lok Sabha, or lower house of Parliament, erupted as opposition members chanted in Hindi, "Indira Gandhi is a fascist!" and "Arrest murderers of democracy!"

In a procedural victory, they forced the acceptance of resolutions calling for debates on the removal of Mr. Rama Rao.

An opposition member, Saryasadhan Chakraborty, of the Communist Party of India, which has 35 seats in the 542-member Parliament, shouted, "This is the black flag to mourn the death of democracy."

He said Congress members were "all satiable commodities." This was a reference to allegations by the opposition that the Congress Party bribed Andhra Pradesh state legislators or won their votes by offering patronage favors to encourage defections from Mr. Rama Rao's Telugu Desam Party.

In January 1983, the party won 200 of the state assembly's 295 seats to become the first non-Congress Party government in the state.

Contending that Mr. Rama Rao, a popular former film star in southern India, had lost his majority in the legislative assembly, the governor removed him and his cabinet. He was replaced by Mr. Bhaskara Rao, a former state finance minister who twice has served in Congress state governments and who Thursday pledged "constructive cooperation" with Mrs. Gandhi's central government.

The overthrow was similar to the dissolution last month of the popularly elected government in the northern Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. The chief minister there, Farooq Abdullah, was dismissed and replaced by a political rival supported by the Congress Party.

Both Mr. Rama Rao and Mr. Abdullah had been accused of engaging in "confrontation politics" with Mrs. Gandhi's central government.

Mr. Villages said that it "emasculated the free enterprise system and discouraged a lot of would-be investors" by restricting their access to credit and confronting them with unfair competition.

For his part, Mr. Marcos tends to deny what he has called "the premise about crony capitalism." In a televised press conference in June, he referred to the collapsed business empire of three of his former golfing partners: Ricardo Sison, Rodolfo Cuenca and Hermilio Disini, who he said are "almost all bankrupt."

"If that is the way a crony profits from closeness to (Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

## UNESCO Will Give Back Unused Funds, Aide Says

**New York Times Service**  
UNITED NATIONS, New York — A UNESCO official says that \$80 million in unused funds will be returned to member nations at the end of 1984 and that the United States will receive its share even if it withdraws from the agency.

The United States has been joined by Switzerland, Britain and the Netherlands in calling for the immediate distribution of the surplus. Representatives from those countries said they feared that should one or more of them withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1985, the disputed money might be used to offset the loss in revenue.

Doudou Diene, director of the UNESCO liaison office in New York, denied Thursday that the U.S. refund would be threatened by any change in its membership status in 1985, as some Western diplomats suggested.

On Tuesday, diplomats in Paris said that aides to the UNESCO

director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, had told them the money would not be returned until the end of 1985, and then only to paid-up members. That, they said, would mean that the United States would not be eligible for its \$20-million share if it withdrew and withheld its contribution to the 1985 UNESCO budget.

However, Mr. Diene said that if the Reagan administration proceeded with its plan to withdraw, which he said it will do unless UNESCO becomes less political and drops efforts to restrict press freedom, "ways and means will be found to give back the money to the United States."

Mr. Diene said that "when the books are closed" in December, the \$80 million in unused money, a quarter of it from U.S. contributions, would be credited to the accounts of member nations.

The \$80-million surplus is partly a result of currency fluctuations. The Paris-based organization collects its assessments in dollars but spends most of it in French francs.



## Earnest Dallas: A Republican's Kind of Town

**By Molly Ivins**  
**Washington Post Service**

DALLAS — No one in Dallas walks when it says "Don't Walk." In 1980, Dallas cops shot a jaywalker to death, though we always point out to foreigners that he was an armed jaywalker. In fact, he was not only armed, but hum five times before he was shot. Granted, the short version makes a better story, but that is often true of Dallas.

For if Dallas has a soul — and Dallas is just as entitled to one as anyplace else — it is probably Dutch. Dan Weiser, a student of the city, observed several years ago that the chief virtues of Dallas are orderliness and cleanliness. Not only do people in Dallas not jaywalk, they do not litter. These are not sexy virtues; on the other hand, they bear disorder and dirt.

Another way to think of Dallas as Republican is as just another of their convention next week, is as just another of East Texas town that happens to be real big. People here tend to get up early, work hard, have dinner at noon and supper at 6 and go to the Baptist Church on Sunday. Leave us face it, this is a white-bread town, but there is, as in the case of the man who was shot to death for jaywalking, more to it.

Perhaps the oddest thing about Dallas is that it is in Texas. The world's most self-conscious city in the world's least self-conscious culture. The Texas symbolized by the armadillo — long-haired, beer-drinking hell-raiser — does not exist in Dallas. Dallas is an uptight town.

Part of Dallas's almost obsessive concern with its image stems from natural, historical causes. For a long time, there was no reason for Dallas to exist. It is not a port. It does not sit on a river bluff, it was never a frontier fort; it was not on the great cattle trails. The city was founded in 1846 by a real estate developer named John Neely Bryan and named after a particularly distinguished vice president (George Dallas, James Polk's running mate). Dallas was built by the sheer determination and plain bustle of generations of boosters.

Dallas grew rich on paper industries — primarily insurance and banking. "Dallas has more sheer mercantile energy," wrote Dave Hickey of Fort Worth, "than any place outside New York's garment district." Dallas is now the seventh largest city in the United States, but somehow the city still seems to feel if it does not get out there every day and sell itself, it might blow away.

There is a black Dallas, a Chicano Dallas, a Vietnamese Dallas, a redneck Dallas. There is gay Dallas and even a mildly bohemian Dallas.

But mostly there's North Dallas. Ah, North Dallas, where wine tastings are passé (there was a mustard tasting recently in North Dallas). There's a salad bar at the Supp 'N' Go in North Dallas. For a North Dallas wedding earlier this year, the groom's father flew in the Tulsa Symphony Orchestra. The musical selections were "Theme from 'Rocky,'" "Theme from 'Chariots of Fire,'" and "Theme from 'Dallas,'" the TV program.

Dallas is a dressy town. In other parts of Texas, if a woman looks as though she's just stepped out of Vogue, her friends say, "Why honey, you just look so Dallas!" I think it's the makeup capital of the universe.

Dallas men do not wear cowboy boots or cowboy hats, J.R. Ewing excepted. Dallas is not Cowtown, it's sophisticated. We will dupe it up some for the Republican National Convention because redneck is the closest thing we have to an ethnic culture, but in North Dallas, you will find the natives in their quaint and colorful costumes of food shirts and tussle loafers, eating their quaint native cuisine — which is not chicken-fried steak, but pasta salads — and playing their quaint native game — polo.

Nothing in North Dallas is more than 10 years old. There is practically nothing in all Dallas that is authentically funky. As soon as we spot funk, we race around with a wrecking ball and lysol and wipe it out.

North Dallas is oppressive only when the famous Dallas earnestness turns into smugness and arrogance, as happens rather frequently in the vicinity of Southern Methodist University, a school where some students get bigger allowances than the professors get salaries.

When SMU played the University of Texas last year (Football — what other game is there?) the SMU students put up a sign in the stands that said, "Our Maids Went to UT." The year before they started a White Students Association at SMU — Aryans were afraid their rights might be trampled on by (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

## 'Cronies' Seen Weakening Philippines

### Wealth Comes From Ties to Marcos, Not Business Skill

**By William Branigan**  
**Washington Post Service**  
MANILA — When Imelda Marcos, the wife of the Philippine president, was asked in 1979 how it was that many Marcos relatives and friends had become so rich, her reply indicated that it was all in the nature of things.

"Well, some are smarter than others," she said. Since then, events have shown that the smartness of these friends and relatives, or Marcos "cronies," as they are called here, lay more in developing close ties to the presidential palace than in any special business acumen.

More than 100 companies owned by friends of the Marcos family have failed since Imelda Marcos made her oft-quoted remark, and many of the businesses were taken over by the state when they were unable to repay loans guaranteed by the government.

The failures reflect the weaknesses and excesses of what Philippine businessmen have dubbed "crony capitalism," a system that many feel is largely responsible for the country's current economic woes.

It is a system that has allowed certain friends and relatives of President Ferdinand E. Marcos and his wife to acquire great wealth and economic power through special favors and privileges extended by the government. The favoritism has continued to benefit some cronies through government bailouts even after their companies went under.

Now, with the Philippine economy generally in decline since the assassination last year of Benigno S.

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# Police in Cape Town Renew Raids on Shelters of 1,000 Black Squatters

By Allister Sparks  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Doctors allowed Monica Ronoti to go home last week, after her six-month-old son died in an incubator following her premature birth.

But in the seven days that followed her departure, officials of South Africa's black affairs department have torn down, on three occasions, the wood and plastic shelter on the sand dunes outside Cape Town where Monica and her mother, Shiraz Ronoti, live.

This action is part of an eight-month battle between the department and 1,000 black squatters who are trying to live on the site of the former Kooz Trading Center, now called KTC Corner, 10 miles (16 kilometers) from the center of Cape Town.

In late May, observers thought that the department's battle against the squatters had ended when police launched a military-style assault on the camp. Police bulldozed the shelters with tear-gas canisters and several people were injured in the ensuing panic.

The officials are under orders to prevent squatting and enforce a policy of influx control, which regulates the number of blacks allowed to live and work in white-ruled South Africa's cities. Influx control is a central feature of apartheid, South Africa's system of racial segregation.



Children play in the Crossroads shantytown while their parents work in nearby Cape Town.

The officials carry out periodic raids to demolish the squatters' shacks and the squatters immediately rebuild the shacks.

A 10-day lull in the raids made the squatters hope that the authorities might be relenting after public-

ity in Western newspapers about the raids.

But at dawn on Tuesday the demolitions squads returned, and have been back every day since then. This time the raids have taken on an uglier dimension, with the arrest of more than 50 squatters.

These are the first arrests among the Cape Town squatters in many months, and they have caused scenes of confusion and anguish. Children have become separated from their parents and left wandering alone and without shelter among the demolished shacks.

Early Thursday a baby reportedly was found hidden under a pile of blankets on a bed that had been in one of the demolished shacks. The child's mother had disappeared. Several hours later, civil rights workers found her hiding in the bush to avoid arrest.

A reporter said he saw 14-year-old Adile Ntshane huddled around a brazier in the chill morning air with his sister Tuisa, 5, and brother Tamba, 3. They were crying.

Adile told the reporter that his parents had sent him to join the family from a distant tribal "homeland" because his mother was ill and needed help with the smaller children. He arrived this month.

His father, Adile said, had left for work before the demolitions arrived. After knocking down the family's shack, they arrested his mother.

The reporter said the 14-year-old told him: "We have no food. I'll wait here until my father comes home from work tonight. I am very scared."

There is a complex background to this latest drive against the squatters. A month ago the minister in charge of black affairs, Pieter G. Kooz, ordered a halt to the raids. He told the squatters he would allow them to settle temporarily around an older squatter camp called Crossroads, but nowhere else.

The government relented in the case of Crossroads and accepted its permanence in 1980 after a long campaign to try to demolish it proved a Sisyphean task.

Mr. Kooz, who has since left the cabinet pending another appointment, explained at the time that he wanted to contain the squating to the Crossroads area while his department built a new township for blacks 10 miles away. Then the squatters would be moved there.

The leader of the squatters at KTC Corner, Oliver Mmamani, refused to move because of violent clashes between his group and another living in Crossroads. The feud prompted Mr. Mmamani and his followers to move to KTC Corner.

"It is time Mr. Mmamani became reasonable and started cooperating," said Timo Bezuidenhout, the official in charge of black affairs in the Cape Town region.

But Mr. Mmamani said: "If we go to the place they have offered us there will be more fighting between the groups."

The squatter leader also fears that in the course of such a move, officials would have the opportunity to screen his group and send those who do not have permission to be in the Cape Town area away to the tribal "homelands," where there is no work for them.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Japanese Rightists Seize, Free Judge

NAGASAKI, Japan (Reuters) — Rightist gunmen seized a judge outside a courthouse Friday and held him captive for more than three hours in retaliation for a court order expelling them from their party headquarters.

Two members of a small Seikijuku Party leaped out of a car and grabbed Judge Yoshitomi Akanishi, 36, as he was about to enter the court building, the police said.

They hustled him into the car, fired a pistol in the air and drove to their party headquarters. After a siege by 200 riot police, Hikekazu Nakao, 30, and Yoichi Azuma, 36, surrendered and freed the judge unharmed. The police said the men were angered by Judge Akanishi's decision last month expelling them from their headquarters at the request of the landlord and forcing them to remove anti-Soviet billboards.

### Arab Is Shot by Gunman in Madrid

MADRID (Reuters) — A man carrying a South Yemeni diplomatic passport was shot and seriously wounded in central Madrid on Friday by a gunman on a motorcycle, police said.

Police and Arab diplomats said they had no clues about the motives of the attack on Awadh Ahmed Salem in the second such incident involving Arabs in Spain in the last two weeks.

However, there was confusion over Mr. Salem's real identity after South Yemen's embassy in Paris, which handles its country's ties in Spain, said it had no knowledge of the man. Police said they could not exclude the possibility that Mr. Salem was a Palestinian. Official sources said another document on him bore the name Abu Said.

### Iran Warns Egypt Over Halting Ships

TEHRAN (AP) — Iran warned on Friday that traffic in the Strait of Hormuz could be affected in retaliation for Egypt's alleged harassment of Iranian vessels in the Suez Canal.

The warning was made by Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of Iran's Majlis, or parliament. Egyptian officials have said they will search Iranian, Libyan and other "suspect" ships as part of their search for mines in the Gulf of Suez. Mines have damaged 19 ships.

"If our ship is delayed in the Suez Canal under the pretext of searching and if our needed goods are delayed, one ship belonging to your gang will be delayed in the Strait of Hormuz in retaliation," he said. He also reiterated Iran's demands of any involvement in the mining.

### Honduran Cabinet Told to Resign

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (Reuters) — President Roberto Somoza Cardona of Honduras has asked his cabinet to resign in an apparent move to overhaul the country's economy. Officials said the ministers' successors would be named soon.

The decision, announced Thursday, followed mounting criticism of the government's handling of the economy. Senior government officials said the shuffle was aimed at changing all ministers and top aides concerned with economic and financial affairs, from the finance portfolio to the presidency of the central bank and the heads of several state-run enterprises.

With a per capita income of less than \$600, Honduras is the second poorest country, after Haiti, in the Western Hemisphere. The Honduran economy has been marked by three straight years of negative growth and rising unemployment. The economic problems have been compounded by falling commodity prices and rising interest rates on the country's \$1.8-billion foreign debt.

### Cardinal Says Uganda Holds 80,000

BOSTON (Reuters) — About 80,000 people in Uganda are being held without charges in government-run camps, according to Cardinal Emmanuel Nsubuga, the country's Roman Catholic leader.

Cardinal Nsubuga said here Thursday that the authorities in Kampala, Uganda's capital, had seized four priests and 50 to 60 worshippers from the archdiocesan cathedral. His own home was searched last week, the cardinal added.

He also said that the government of President Milton Obote has not been able to keep order. "There is shooting everywhere, especially in the capital," said Cardinal Nsubuga, who added that his current world tour is not political but intended to raise funds for social services for Ugandans.

### 2,000 Americans Stranded in Europe

NEW YORK (NYT) — More than 2,000 U.S. tourists are in Europe without reserved return flights after a Connecticut charter travel agency announced that all its flights had been canceled and that it was ceasing operations. In addition, several hundred people in the United States who have already paid for European vacations will have to make alternative travel plans.

The agency, Value Vacations of Winsted, stopped operating Monday after it said that the only airline it used, Arrow Airways of Miami, refused to provide any more planes. The airline said that the agency had "simply stopped paying us." The head of the travel agency denied that it had stopped payments, but declined to give further details.

The travel agency said that it had been trying to find seats, on a stand-by basis, on other airlines for its customers stranded in Europe. The Civil Aeronautics Board said that it had issued orders warning airlines on minimum fares and was allowing airlines to bring home the stranded tourists for the cost of the charter flights.

### For the Record

A baby conceived from a frozen embryo was born Thursday night in a Melbourne, Australia, hospital, officials said Friday. The baby boy was the third reported case of in vitro fertilization using an embryo that had been frozen.

Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the jailed opposition leader in Uruguay, has withdrawn his candidacy in presidential elections scheduled for November to allow his National Party to contest the voting. Carlos Julio Pereira, the vice presidential candidate for the centrist party said Thursday in Montevideo.

The death toll in Thursday's train crash in central India has risen to 87 with the recovery of more bodies and the deaths of two injured persons in the hospital, the Press Trust of India said.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy and his youngest son, Patrick, 17, suffered cuts and bruises Friday after the Democratic senator's car collided with a pickup truck near their Hyannis, Massachusetts, home, a hospital spokesman said. Both were treated at Cape Cod Hospital, as was the driver of the truck. The extent of his injuries was not known. (AP)

Colonel Mousser Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, has proposed a summit meeting in Tripoli of the five northwest African countries to discuss the Libyan-Moroccan unity accord signed on Monday. Arab diplomats in Tunis said Friday. The countries are Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and Mauritania. (Reuters)

Václav Havel, the Czechoslovak playwright and human rights activist, was detained briefly and other government opponents questioned in Prague, dissidents in Vienna said Friday. (Reuters)

### Raids Urged On Israelis

(Continued from Page 1)

and Christian factions, could rally enough cabinet support to file an official government complaint with the United Nations.

After its initial success in putting a Syrian-backed peace plan into effect July 4 in Beirut, the nine-member cabinet of factional leaders has failed to extend the plan beyond the capital and has canceled two of its last three scheduled meetings.

After unidentified gunmen carried out their latest attack in the south Friday, Beirut radio said Israeli troops set up a roadblock near the village of Batei and imposed new restrictions on travel in the region.

The Israeli control access to a 24-mile (38-kilometer) strip of the south between the Aali River and the Israeli border, sometimes forcing motorists to wait for up to two days to enter the area.

Israel Threatened

A dissident Palestinian leader, Abu Musa, said Friday that his men would carry out several operations inside Israel during the next few days. Reuters reported from Nabi Shat, Lebanon. One of Abu Musa's Lebanese bases was hit in an Israeli air raid Thursday.

## Lebanon's Kidnap Mystery Deepens

By John Kifner  
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A mystery over the whereabouts of thousands of people believed to have been abducted by militia groups has deepened after some officials questioned the usefulness of a list of names issued by the government.

Officials said Thursday that none of the names of those who have disappeared appear on the list of more than 700 people the government says it is holding in police or military jails.

"There is not a single one that is on that list," said Education Minister Selim al-Hoss, a former prime minister, who is working on the problem.

This means, officials suggested, that 2,000 people or more have either been killed or, less likely, are still being held in the jails of militias.

The largest single group of kidnapping victims, according to lists compiled by the relatives, appears to be Muslims abducted from West Beirut either by Christian Phalangist militiamen, the Lebanese

Army or its intelligence arm, the Deukhane Bureau, during the first few months of the presidency of Amin Gemayel.

The government published the list Sunday under growing pressure from the families of kidnapping victims in both Muslim and Christian sectors. But nearly all of the 700 names have been identified as Muslims being held by the police, prosecutors or the army.

"Our problem is that there is no single authority that can go freely into all the places in this country and come up with final lists of what happened to these kidnapped people," an official said.

There were some discrepancies in the lists published in various newspapers and some names were repeated in different sections. About 180 of those named were listed as foreigners, most of them as Palestinians or Syrians.

The publishing of the list had been demanded by the committees of relatives of the kidnap victims, who had staged demonstrations that held up the government's efforts to put a peace plan into effect in Beirut.

But the names that were published did not correspond with those on the lists of 2,311 people who have disappeared that was drawn up by the relatives' committee in the mostly Muslim West Beirut sector, or the list of 1,220 compiled by a similar committee in Christian-controlled East Beirut.

"There is not anybody from these lists on the list that was published," said Abdel Amir Najeh, the chairman of the committee in West Beirut. A source in Dar al-Farwa, the headquarters of the Sunni Muslim militia, or religious leader, of Beirut, said, "Of those who have been arrested, there is no one on the list made up by the families."

Karim Pakradouni, a key political officer of the Phalangist militia, the Lebanese Forces, says his group is holding about 80 prisoners and has a list from the Shiite Amal militia and another leftist group, the National Syrian Social Party, that totals 70 names.

The rest — 3,281 people — are unaccounted for.

Meanwhile, the abductions continue, with a leading member of



Selim al-Hoss

Beirut's tiny remaining Jewish population reported kidnapped Thursday. The police said Selim Jamous, a member of a committee representing Jewish residents, was put in a car and driven away by armed men Wednesday in the Jewish quarter of Wadi Abu Njir, near the Green Line in West Beirut.

No group claimed responsibility, and the police said they had no clues.

## Managua Acknowledges Building Large Airport

The Associated Press

PUNTA HUETE, Nicaragua — Nicaragua acknowledged Thursday that it is building a large military airport, as the Reagan administration has contended, and took reporters on a tour of the facility. Nicaraguan officials said the airport could be operational by the end of next year.

The Nicaraguan Air Force chief, Raúl Venero, said he was "awaiting new combat planes from various countries" but did not specify the types of aircraft.

In Washington, the State Department said Friday that acquisition of advanced combat aircraft by Managua would disrupt the balance of power in Central America and increase the threat the United States says Nicaragua poses in Central America.

A department spokesman, John Hughes, said the construction of the airport as well as improvements at several others "would not appear directed against Nicaragua's armed opposition as much as against Nicaragua's neighbors." The Reagan administration has said that about 50 Nicaraguan pilots have received MIG fighter training in Bulgaria.

A Nicaraguan Defense Ministry spokeswoman, Captain Rosa Pasos, said the facility outside Punta Huete, 13 miles (21 kilometers) northeast of Managua, would be capable of handling "all types of planes."

Mr. Venero said the Sandinists were building the airport because they have "the right to defend the country."

Work on the airport began two years ago, Captain Pasos said, and its existence was announced to avoid a situation "such as happened in Grenada," a reference to the American-led invasion of the Caribbean island in October.

The Reagan administration had previously accused Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist government of building such a facility, which the United States said was intended to accommodate Soviet aircraft.

Progress in Talks Noted

The Mexican Foreign Ministry reported late Thursday that American and Nicaraguan officials had "dealt with substantive matters" for the first time in a series of talks that began June 25. The Associated Press reported from Mexico City.

Earlier that day, Harry W. Shlaudeman, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy for Central America, and Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaragua's deputy foreign minister, collided with their most recent round of discussions, which began Wednesday at the Pacific coast resort of Manzanillo, the ministry statement said.

"Unlike the three previous times they met, when the basic goal was to prepare the topics and guidelines for the dialogue," the statement said, "this time they dealt with substantive matters."

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

### How Best to Awaken A Dozing President

The disclosure by Michael K. Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff, that President Ronald Reagan has trouble staying awake at cabinet meetings has aroused much sympathy in official Washington and has even produced some advice on how to nudge a chief executive awake, while observing propriety.

"Take his upper arm and gently squeeze," advises Letitia Baldridge, an executive etiquette expert, who was Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis's social secretary and chief of staff. She also advises, as follow-up tech-



Michael K. Deaver

niques, "kicking him under the table" or putting an elbow in the ribs because "a president is just like anybody else."

Terrence O'Donnell, President Gerald R. Ford's appointments secretary, said a light tap on the shoulder did the trick for Mr. Ford. Jimmy Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, said he would rouse his dozing boss on airplanes by leaning over and saying "Mr. President" or "Governor."

Joseph A. Califano Jr., who served in the administrations of both Mr. Carter and Lyndon B. Johnson, said: "President Reagan has given away one of our great national secrets to the Russians. He has finally revealed how boring our cabinet meetings are."

### Alaska, Hawaii Win Their Senate Stars

With Alaska and Hawaii celebrating their 25th anniversaries as states this year, the U.S. Senate is moving to recognize their admission to the Union.

It has voted to add two stars to the 48 that rim the Great Seal in the Senate chamber's ceiling to mark Alaska's entry into the Union on Jan. 3, 1959, and Hawaii's on Aug. 21, 1959. Etching two more stars into the glass rim around the seal will cost about \$700.

### Quakers Open Drive For New Members

For the first time since 1882, the nation's oldest body of Quakers is embarking on a membership drive.

The 13,000-member Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends has seen its congregation shrink by a quarter in 25 years. It has turned to radio and print advertisements to recruit more members.

### San Francisco Holds To 'Trilingualism'

San Francisco's city attorney has ordered the city to keep on printing trilingual ballots in En-

glish, Chinese and Spanish, although the Census Bureau says it's not necessary anymore.

The Census Bureau decided two months ago that the number of residents of San Francisco and four other San Francisco Bay area counties who could not speak English had dropped below 5 percent and, therefore, that multilingual ballots were no longer required.

But the city legal office ruled that San Francisco was still bound by a 1980 agreement with the federal government to provide Chinese and Spanish on ballots as a way of making up for past patterns of voter discrimination.

### Morning Newspapers Take Lead in Sales

Sales of morning newspapers have passed those of evening editions for the first time.

Daily circulation of morning newspapers climbed to 41 million in 1982, up from 31 million five years earlier, the Census Bureau said in a preliminary study from the 1982 Census of Manufactures.

During the same period, sales of evening editions dropped from 37 million to 30 million daily. The circulation of Sunday papers gained 19 percent, while weeklies dipped by 4 percent, the study said.

### Notes on People

The Democratic vice presidential nominee, Geraldine A. Ferraro, has annoyed many Italian men with her crack about her husband's refusal to release his federal income tax forms. Ms. Ferraro's comment that "if you're married to an Italian man, you know what it's like" was "unfortunate" and had "no relevance at all to the issue," said Aldo Cairi, president of the 100,000-member Sons of Italy, New York's Governor Mario M. Cuomo said it "didn't play well. It's not good to use the ethnic stereotypes."

Ms. Ferraro later acknowledged her mistake, adding, "Nobody in the world thinks more highly of Italian men than I do."

The slogan of the 1960s activists was once, "Don't trust anyone over 30." But Abbie Hoffman, 47, says the reverse may now be true. Mr. Hoffman, co-founder of the Youth International Party, better known as the "Yippies," told Newsweek magazine in an interview published Sunday he doubted the commitment of today's students to social change. "I'm like a Chinese meal to these students," Mr. Hoffman said. "An hour after my talk, they're back to watching 'Dallas' and playing video games." He continued: "It's now the young people who are cynical and in despair, while the older generation, the 1960s people, are the ones working for change. I now think it's legitimate to wonder whether people under 30 can be trusted."

The White House has responded to the request of three overseas organizations by naming Douglas A. Riggs special adviser to President Reagan on the problems of Americans abroad, according to Stephanie Sinauer, president of the Association of Americans Resident Abroad. On May 30, the overseas group and the Federation of International American Clubs and the Bipartisan Committee on Absentee Voting asked the White House to name an adviser as "a step toward achieving representation in the U.S. government" for Americans abroad.

## U.S. Report Says Defects, Agent Orange Not Linked

WASHINGTON — The chances of Vietnam War veterans fathering children with serious birth defects generally are no greater than those for men who are not veterans, according to a U.S. government study.

The report, released Thursday by the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, said that a three-year study of nearly 8,000 babies does not support assertions by veterans that exposure to Agent Orange, a herbicide widely used during the war to kill crops and clear jungles, has caused serious birth defects in their children.

However, the report did say the veterans had a minutely higher statistical chance of siring children with spina bifida (imperfectly formed spinal cord), cleft palate or certain tumors. But Dr. J. David Erickson, who directed the study, said the instances could have been caused by several factors, including chance, as well as Agent Orange.

Dr. Erickson said it was impossible to link Agent Orange to the specific birth defects because scientists could not conclusively determine which of the veterans in the study had been exposed to the herbicide. A fourth of those studied said they believed they had been exposed to the Agent Orange.

The report comes as a U.S. District Court judge in New York is conducting nationwide hearings to determine if he should accept a \$180-million out-of-court settlement in a class-action lawsuit by the veterans against seven chemical companies.

The suit was filed in 1979 against the seven manufacturers of Agent Orange. Veterans contend that exposure to dioxin, a byproduct of Agent Orange, has caused some of them numerous health problems, including cancers in themselves and birth defects in their children.

■ **Veterans Criticize Study**

Richard D. Lyons of The New York Times reported from Atlanta: Representatives of some veterans groups said the study by the Centers for Disease Control did not go far enough in determining the possibility of risk.

Frank McCarthy, president of Vietnam Veterans Agent Orange Victims Inc., said the study "doesn't tell us what we really want to know."

"We need a second study that will tell Vietnam veterans if they are likely to have children with birth defects," he said.

### Journalist Defends Jackson Report Before a Critical Black Audience

By Michel McQueen  
Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — Milton Coleman, a Washington Post reporter, appeared before a skeptical audience of black journalists Thursday to defend his decision to report former presidential candidate Jesse L. Jackson's reference to Jews as "Hymies."

Mr. Coleman said his integrity had been attacked because of his reporting of the characterization and, because of the controversy, black journalists have been unfairly asked to choose. "Are you a black first or a journalist first? Which side are you on?"

"It's not my job to avoid controversy for Reverend Jackson; it's his aides' job," said Mr. Coleman. "Don't say there are white reporters out there who pull punches to curry favor with the white candidates they cover. They're bad reporters and they can't teach you anything except what you don't want to be."

Earlier, Mr. Coleman said, "I never realized and certainly never hoped that reporting Mr. Jackson's remarks would spawn such a furor." He added: "I remain convinced that I did the right thing, that I stuck to my principles and my responsibilities as a reporter."

Mr. Jackson's remarks to Mr. Coleman, in which he referred to Jews as "Hymies" and to New York City as "Hymietown" in an informal conversation, became one of the most widely discussed issues of the campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

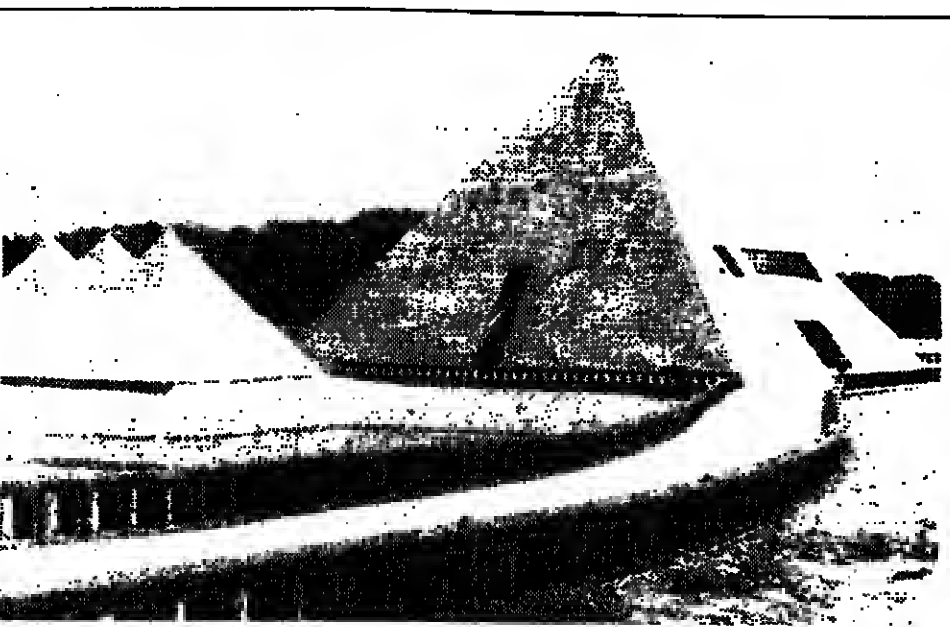
Mr. Coleman said he had refused to be interviewed on television about the controversy because he felt his ability to continue covering the presidential campaign would be impaired. He decided to speak Thursday at the National Association of Black Journalists' convention here, "because I think the most appropriate thing is to discuss these issues as black people and as journalists."

Nevertheless, Mr. Coleman parried an almost continuous series of hostile questions from the audience of about 400. Many said Mr. Coleman should have reported the remarks immediately. Instead, Mr. Coleman contributed the comments to a lengthy feature article on the relationship between Mr. Jackson and American Jews written by another Post reporter.

"As a good reporter, did you question [Mr. Jackson] on his use of the terms at the time? Why not?" said Loreta Mouzon, a reporter for WTHR-TV in Indianapolis.

When Mr. Coleman said he had not, she replied angrily. "Then I question your ability as a journalist."

Les Payne, national editor of



ALL THAT GLITTERS — Jim Onan of Wadsworth, Illinois, and his wife, Linda, decided they wanted a different sort of home, something like a 7,000-square-foot (630-square-meter) pyramid covered with 24-karat gold leaf. Next: sharks for the front moat.

## U.S. Republican Conservatives Reject Efforts to Moderate Election Platform

By David S. Broder  
Washington Post Service

DALLAS — The Republican Party platform committee finished drafting a conservative manifesto for the 1984 presidential election campaign Thursday night after defeating efforts to reinstate support for the proposed Equal Rights Amendment and to delete an endorsement of school-prayer and anti-abortion amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

The platform writers also rejected the concept of equal pay for jobs of comparable worth and expressed concern about federal intervention in cases of sex discrimination in schools.

The debate on the social issues and feminist concerns was emotional at times but the outcome was lopsided in every case. The platform positions on the questions matched those taken by President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Reagan's committee liaison, Drew Lewis, reiterated that "we have a platform the president can be very comfortable with."

"It is a conservative document," Mr. Lewis said, "but we are a conservative party and we have a conservative candidate."

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said in Washington, "We are generally satisfied with the platform committee's work."

Mr. Speakes took issue with a plank that refers to "destabilizing

actions" by the Federal Reserve Board in managing the economy. He said the White House disagrees with that terminology and does not believe that "the Federal Reserve Board should be part of the election."

In Dallas, Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the platform committee chairman, responding to Mr. Speakes, said: "I doubt there's much of a problem. That was the mildest language we could have put in, and the only alternative was to make it a lot stronger."

Referring to the whole platform, Mr. Lott said, "When the president reads this document, he will love it."

Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut, who supported many of the defeated amendments, warned that voters are "overwhelmingly against" the platform positions on abortion and the ERA, and said, "If we don't reach out, we'll remain a minority party."

But the decisions were made by the committee's conservative majority, which clearly disagreed with Mr. Weicker's judgment. The issues can be raised again on the convention floor Tuesday when the platform is presented if a majority of the delegations from six states sign a minority report.

Mr. Weicker tried first to delete the school-prayer amendment, arguing that the Supreme Court had ban on organized prayer had produced

An amendment to allow government financing for abortions in cases of rape or incest was set aside, 66-21.

### Burford Attacks Ferraro 'Scandal' In Television Ad

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Anne M. Burford, who resigned under fire last year as administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, presented a television commercial on Thursday in which she says "a real scandal" surrounds the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, Geraldine A. Ferraro.

"Come on, Ms. Ferraro, what are you trying to hide?" Mrs. Burford asks.

The White House, which had stoutly defended Mrs. Burford when she was head of the EPA, distanced itself from the advertisement, sponsored by the National Conservative Political Action Committee, and said the Reagan-Bush campaign had asked her not to promote it.

In the 60-second spot, Mrs. Burford portrays herself as a victim of a media "witch hunt" and calls on the "liberal media" to turn its guns on Ms. Ferraro's husband, John A. Zaccaro.

Ms. Ferraro, a New York congresswoman, set off a political furor this past week by reversing a promise and announcing that her husband, a wealthy New York real estate investor, does not plan to make public his income tax returns. He since has indicated that he may reconsider.

## Ferraro Draws 10,000, Her Biggest Crowd Yet, At a Rally in Seattle

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

SEATTLE — At the largest rally of her vice-presidential campaign so far, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro greeted a crowd of more than 10,000 people crammed into the old farmer's market here overlooking Puget Sound.

The Democratic congresswoman from New York excited the crowd with rhetorical questions invoking a series of presidents who had kept U.S. political traditions and then adding: "Except Ronald Reagan."

The crowd repeated the phrase.

Seattle politicians and reporters said the crowd Thursday was the largest they could remember in the city, surpassing rallies for Richard M. Nixon and Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968. Unlike other outdoor events staged for Ms. Ferraro in both the South and the West, this one was devoid of anti-abortion placards.

Instead, there were placards held aloft urging a vote against a referendum on the November ballot that proposes banning state funds for abortions.

For the first time since she started campaigning after being nominated for vice president at the Democratic National Convention last month, Ms. Ferraro called for ratification of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, an issue that is popular here. The proposed amendment would prohibit discrimination based on sex.

At the rally on Thursday, Ms. Ferraro reiterated that income taxes would be raised in a Democratic administration. "If reducing deficits takes more taxes, let's raise them," she said.

■ **Mondale Cites Spending**

Dale McManus of the Los Angeles Times reported earlier from Little Rock, Arkansas:

The Democratic faithful who crowded into Arkansas's Old State House earlier this week had come to hear Walter F. Mondale deliver a rousing partisan attack on President Ronald Reagan, and they got out.

But they also heard something many had not expected: a hawkish Mr. Mondale, calling for more spending on defense and greater readiness for war.

"In the Soviet Union, we face an adversary that we know will use military power to expand its influence and to challenge ours," Mr. Mondale warned. "A president who leads must make sure that our defenses are equal to that challenge."

In Cold War tones, Mr. Mondale spoke of Soviet brutality in Afghanistan, of repression in Cuba, of the need to build up U.S. conventional forces and of a commitment to arms control. Only later, when questioned by a peace activist, did he mention his support for a nuclear freeze, one of the mainstays of his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The speech, aides said, was part of a drive to elaborate on Mr. Mondale's views on foreign policy and to neutralize the perception of many voters that he is less devoted to military strength than is Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Mondale's message on defense and foreign policy appears to be part of a general drive in the campaign to portray him as a moderate centrist rather than an ideological liberal.

"We cannot let the Republicans get away with calling us the party of the left," said the Texas agriculture commissioner, Jim Hightower, a Mondale supporter.

The drive is not aimed only at reducing Mr. Reagan's advantage on the popular issue of military strength, a margin measured at 55 percent to 15 percent last spring in a Los Angeles Times poll that asked voters which candidate would better maintain a strong defense. The effort is also intended to raise questions about Mr. Reagan's ability to manage national defense efficiently.

"The issue in this campaign is not whether the Soviets challenge us, or whether our defenses must be adequate to meet that challenge; we all know that," Mr. Mondale told his Arkansas audience. "The issue is this: Are we getting defenses that make us more secure? Are we getting the preparedness we're paying for? The answer is no, and the reason is the absence of presidential leadership."

"Our strategy here," said David L. Aaron, Mr. Mondale's principal foreign policy adviser, "is to go to issues that the administration might see as strengths but that we see as vulnerabilities."

Since 1980, Mr. Mondale has advocated increases in military spending, but at a slower rate than the Reagan administration's increases of 7 percent annually. He has also called for the cancellation of the MX nuclear missile and the B-1 bomber.

In exchange, he has called for greater increases in spending on nonnuclear forces.

### Ship in U.S. Freed From Coral Reef

New York Times Service

KEY LARGO, Florida — Four tugs have freed the 400-foot freighter Wellwood from its fragile perch on Molasses Reef, a section of the only living coral reef in continental U.S. waters.

Coast Guard officials said Thursday that a survey would be made to determine the extent of damage caused when the Cypriot-registered vessel wandered 15 miles (24 kilometers) off course 13 days ago and rammed the reef.

The federal government has filed a \$22-million lawsuit against the owners of the 5,900-ton Wellwood and its British captain, charging that when the ship ran aground on the morning of Aug. 4 it destroyed a wide range of coral and marine life.



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## Gaetan Zampa, 51, Dies; Crime Figure in Marseille

United Press International

MARSEILLE — Gaetan Zampa, 51, who was widely considered the leading underworld figure in France, died Thursday after an attempt to hang himself in prison three weeks ago.

Mr. Zampa was arrested in November on charges of tax fraud practiced throughout his night club empire along the Riviera. Prosecutors accused him of rigging the books in one of his night clubs to launder the proceeds of other activities. His wife, Christiane, was also arrested.

When Mr. Zampa's court hearing began in June, he injured himself by hitting his head against a pillar. After a later attempt to stab himself in prison, he insisted he was "being controlled by outside forces." But psychiatrists declared him competent to stand trial.

### 25 Swimmers Are Saved From Undertow in N.Y.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Twenty-five to 30 swimmers were rescued after being dragged under water off Rockaway Beach in New York by a severe undertow that officials said was caused by a tugboat moving a barge.

Four swimmers, including one of the lifeguards who ran into the water to rescue the victims on Thursday afternoon, were hospitalized.

### British Baby Dies After Transplant

The Associated Press

LONDON — Hollie Roffey, the baby who became the world's youngest heart transplant patient when she received a new heart July 30 at the age of 10 days, died Friday, the National Heart Hospital said. At her death, she was 28 days old.

The infant developed respiratory problems and died soon afterward, the hospital said.

Hollie was born with the left side of her heart missing. Before she was given the heart of a Dutch baby who died of brain damage, the previous youngest transplant patient had been a two-and-a-half-week-old infant who died soon after the surgery in 1967 in Brooklyn, New York.

Two days after the transplant, Hollie underwent surgery to seal a perforated intestine. Then bowel and kidney problems developed. On Aug. 5, she suffered kidney failure and was put on renal dialysis.

## Dallas: Earnest at Being Important

(Continued from Page 1)

the three percent of the student body that is black.

Dallas prides itself on The Arts. We are earnest about Art. We are also competitive about Art. We just built a dandy new museum because both Houston and Fort Worth were outdoing us. A.C. Greene, the Dallas historian, says, "Dallas is a Dallas person who can buy a piece of art, not a person who can create one."

So we have a whole city of earnest, energetic strivers trying to make Dallas Great. Our latest aberration is to have set ourselves the goal of becoming an "International City," whatever that may be.

As we are fond of saying, Dallas Works. Something needed for the city? Why, instantly there appears a committee or several to study the problem in-depth, if not ad nauseum. Mass transit, an arts district, a police pay raise — you name it, we will pay for it if it will help Make Dallas Great. All this is accomplished with a style best described as Painfully Earnest.

The unnatural streak in Dallas' boosterism stems from the disaster of the assassination of President

John F. Kennedy. This terribly self-conscious town suddenly found itself featured around the world as "The City of Hate" — the only place where such a dreadful thing could have occurred.

Dallas took the full brunt of the sorrow and the fury over Kennedy's assassination in 1963 and it was grim. The city weered erratically between defensiveness and mortification, self-blame and self-exculpation, and through it all seemed unable to express its sorrow without getting it tangled up with concern about its image.

A lot of what was written was unfair. There was a news agency story about a class of elementary school children who cheered when they were told they would be let out of school early. They did not understand the rest of the announcement. But the short version made a better story.

Dallas to this day does not handle the assassination well. We are still defensive. We built a memorial and occasionally hold awkward ceremonies. Both newspapers published special sections for the 20th anniversary of the assassination last year. Both pulled punches. Of

course the city would rather forget it, but since we know the world will not let us, we son of grit our teeth and stick it out there.

It was considered a momentous civic decision to mention the assassination prominently in the booklet prepared for the press coming to the Republican convention. Southfork, "home" of J.R. Ewing, recently surpassed the assassination site as the city's top tourist attraction. Poor Dallas was grateful.

(Molly Irwin is the state political columnist for The Dallas Times Herald. She wrote this article for The Washington Post.)

### Yugoslav Guards Fire To Stop 3 at Border

Reuters

KLAGENFURT, Austria — Yugoslav frontier guards fired warning shots to stop three persons from crossing the Yugoslav-Austrian border, an Austrian police spokesman said Friday.

He quoted Yugoslav frontier guards as saying they had fired shots when three people tried to cross the border into Austria.







## ARTS / LEISURE

# The Curious Campaigns to Save 'British' Treasures

**International Herald Tribune**  
LONDON—One of the most important events in the art market this year has gone almost unnoticed outside Britain. This week, the Manchester City Art Gallery announced that it had at last been able to raise £1.8 million (\$2.34 million), the price at which a painting of the Crucifixion, attributed to

generated. It countered with an offer of about £5 million while the duke had declared himself prepared to settle for £5.5 million, according to published reports. In other words, the nation missed the selection by a few hundred thousand pounds.

The attitude of the British Museum may seem absurd. It was not. The museum has maintained that there are many more treasures that may come up on the market. No one is aware of the problems faced by the great aristocratic houses of Britain will deny that. The expendi-

ture, the museum went on, could wipe out its possibilities for a long time. Clearly, the drawings were deemed important but not desperately so.

There is a major reason for this that no one engaged in the argument seems to have mentioned: To own an Old Master drawing is in the right in look at it once in a blue moon. The paper and the pencil strokes cannot bear prolonged exposure to light. They fade. No museum in the world exhibits its Old Master drawings permanently.

It holds, at best, rotating exhibitions in which a minute proportion of its holdings is shown.

The British Museum, like the Louvre, the Kupferstichkabinett in Berlin, or the Albertina in Vienna, has marvelous exhibitions. But rarely, and with good reason. The rest of the time the public can, on request, be given access to specific drawings. Surprisingly few people ever make such an application—dealers who have just bought a drawing and want a quick refresher in the master's oeuvre, collectors

motivated by similar reasons or art historians working on a catalogue raisonné.

The hue and cry concerning the Old Master drawings is, in short, about a rather fine point: which institutions shall be responsible for storing the drawings and will have to be cajoled into lending them when the next international exhibition takes place. Given the phenomenal wealth of the British Museum in Old Master drawings, including Raphael, Rembrandt and Rubens, one can see why its curators did not commit harakiri at the thought of losing the right to exhibit every 10 or 30 years the drawings in the Chatsworth House folders.

If there is any inconsistency, it lies in the belated suggestion that "national interest" is at stake concerning three drawings compared with tens of thousands of drawings that the museum cannot hope to show within a man's lifetime.

The drama here, as in the Duccin affair, is the latest evidence that nationalistic attitudes are playing an increasing role in the approach to art. The acquisition of art is beginning to resemble the Olympic Games. The sport or the art does not matter so much; the thing is to beat other nations.

Nationalistic attitudes can be remarkable inconsistent. England allowed a unique suit of armor made by its greatest armorer, William Pickering, the founder of the Greenwich school in the early 17th century, to leave Britain for New York in 1982. The suit of armor was commissioned by Henry, Prince of Wales, as a present for the Duke of Brunswick and is the cornerstone on which the existence of the Greenwich school has been established. Not only is it quintessentially English, it also ranks among the most beautiful objects of art of the early 1600s. Its price was £418,000, a third of that for the second Raphael sketch.

For the time being, British policy remains more liberal than in any European country. The law does not allow the retention of a work if it cannot be paid for. Since the budget for art purchases is now stretched to the utmost, such liberalism is in danger if the nationalistic chord is played too often and if a clearer perception of what a "national heritage" is about does not prevail.

## Record Producer Finds Acoustic Niche

By Michael Zwetzn

**International Herald Tribune**

PARIS—Nine years ago, William Ackerman borrowed \$300 to press 60 records and sell to friends for \$5 each. They'd liked what he played for them during the rainy season when his house-building business was slow. Palm Alto, California, is a relaxed place and guitar-playing carpenters are no big deal.

But it grew into one big deal indeed. Windham Hill Records, a multi-million-dollar business. "This is a company that was never meant to be," Ackerman said in Paris during a recent trip. "Lo and behold, it just went nuts."

Thirty-four now, he resembles a grown-up beach boy, with golden hair, tan skin and bright eyes. He wears jeans to the office. And he drives a Mercedes because anything else "would confuse the people I do business with."

Originally, the record-producing plant would not take orders for less than 300 albums, so he dug up extra capital. The music was a soothing sort of high-tech folk, the same style he had used as background for Bay Area Shakespearean productions. He named the label after a Vermont county he is fond of.

He and his wife Anne—she is still chief executive officer though they are now divorced—bought some leftover Louisiana prison workbooks record jackets and pasted their liner on top.

Ackerman then ran into a record-promo friend, who offered to take 10 copies to radio stations. Brilliant! Ackerman had never thought of that. He was busy building houses again.

About a month later the friend called and said: "Will, you'll never believe this but eight of the 10 stations are playing the record and five report heavy airplay." The next thing Ackerman knew, he was receiving orders for lots of 10 each.

He signed unknowns like Alex de Grassi, Liz Story, and Andy Narell and "cut the umbilical cord to the housing business in 1978." Last year Windham Hill grossed \$3 million. A&M Records, which signed a distribution deal, is shooting for \$8 million this year. The records feature acoustic guitars and pianos and even a steel drummer.

Ackerman had discovered one of those holes through which smart people can slip a class or two up. He discovered a market.

He says, "These are people very much like my own friends, college-educated discerning people who contribute culturally, professionally and financially to society. But the dictates of the major media leave them cold."

## Jordanian Festival Features Folklore

**United Press International**

JERASH, Jordan—Thousands of Jordanians are expected to converge on the Roman ruins of Jerash to watch a wide variety of performances in the Third Annual Festival of Culture and Arts.

Under tight security measures, King Hussein and his American-born wife, Queen Noor, opened the festival at Jerash, 32 miles (50 kilometers) north of Amman, Thursday night in the 2,000-year-old Roman ruins. The opening ceremony, attended by about 3,000 invited guests, included a parade of 25 local folklore groups and a performance by an Iraqi folklore group.

Ballet, folklore and acrobatic troupes from around the world will participate in the festival, which ends Aug. 31.

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William Ackerman: High on Windham Hill.

They find TV and advertising tasteless. So they are mainstream, but at the same time form a kind of counter-culture within it. They are disenfranchised. This is very much a logical offshoot of the idealism of the '60s and '70s. They are no longer active in the S.D.S., but they just cannot accept the music that's being fed the public lock, stock and barrel."

Windham Hill was still tucked obscurely away in the folk music belt of a few selected outlets when Ackerman connected with a balding young man with a ponytail and stringy beard named George Winston.

Winston had recorded one solo piano album with a strong Keith Jarrett influence but it went nowhere and he lost interest. He took odd jobs around Los Angeles and practiced in a garage until he heard about Ackerman and played for him.

"It sounded like the soundtrack for a summer adventure movie," says Ackerman, who has worn out "about five" copies of Jarrett's "Köln Concerts."

He began releasing George Winston albums, three of which have sold more than 100,000 copies. And he expects two to "go gold" (500,000) in the U.S. this year. As many as seven Windham Hill albums have a chance to go gold (75,000) in Japan. For some reason, the catalog has not caught on in Europe, which was the reason for his recent "fact-finding mission."

Winston took Windham Hill out of the folk section into the jazz bins. But you cannot really call it jazz. It has been called "Muzazz," Hypnotic, ecologic, perhaps too orderly. Defining it was a problem.

Ackerman flourished. He tried "contemporary" and "neo-classical." He "strung adjectives together until they sounded like some German disease." Then a distributor solved the problem by creating a Windham Hill bin.

Ackerman says, "There is a strange cohesiveness to our catalog. Without wanting to sound pretentious, we are unique. Do you know another case where the public is aware of the corporate source of the music they hear in the streets?"

He continued to play guitar as



**KEEP ON THE GRASS**—Günter Grass is better known for his fiction than his etchings, but he has been a prolific artist. The Kunsthalle in Darmstadt, West Germany, has assembled 118 of his drawings, lithographs and engravings, plus 27 "objects" and sculptures. Grass does playful things with snails—as this self-portrait, done in 1972, indicates—as well as mushrooms, eels, fish, geese, shoes, chefs, genitals, feathers and other subjects associated with his novels and plays. The exhibition runs through Sept. 9.

## E. Germans Flock to 'Der Wild West'

**New York Times Service**

**RADEBEUL, East Germany**—As the sounds of Indian whoops and drums drifted into a log cabin filled with rifles, Western saddles, buckskin jackets and deer-skins, about 200 children and adults listened intently. Some stared up at the buffalo, deer, bear and moose heads lining the walls. Others studied a huge, stuffed black bear standing next to a stone fireplace.

A tape-recorded lecture on American Indians was then played for the visitors at the Indianer Museum in Radebeul, about five miles west of Dresden. It houses one of the largest collections of American Indian lore in Europe.

With travel to the United States and other Western countries heavily restricted, hundreds of thousands of East Germans visit the museum annually for an admission charge of about 30 cents.

Tomahawks, peace pipes, drums, masks, beaded garments, totem poles, moccasins, beadaddresses, scalp, bows and arrows, dolls, pottery, baskets and hundreds of other items that once belonged to American Indians are on view in the log cabin.

"Mutti," cried a small boy running toward a stone replica of a totem pole near the entrance. "Der Wild West!"

East Germans are as enthusiastic about cowboys and Indians as their counterparts in West Germany and the rest of Europe. Much of the Germans' passion for the American West is due to a German writer of adventure stories, Karl May (1842-1912). He also wrote novels about a mysterious Middle East he had never seen.

His 73 novels have sold 65 million copies and have been translated into 25 languages, making him one of history's best-selling au-

thors. In West Germany, it is said, sales of May's books are second only to the Bible.

May wrote many of his fanciful tales of the Wild West in prison, where he spent a total of eight years, mostly for theft and swindling. His stories have plenty of imagination and few facts, with his landscapes resembling more his native Saxony than prairie and sagebrush country. What seemed to count were his heroes, strong frontiersmen and Indians who epitomized bravery, goodness and wisdom. His villains were the meanest imaginable.

May's villa in Radebeul is being restored and is scheduled to open in February 1985. The Indian Museum is in a nearby park. May started it as a log cabin for his Indian collection, and his widow completed it after his death. It opened in 1928.

Only 10 percent of the collection belonged to May. Most of it, 60 percent, was bought by his widow in the early 1920s from Fritz Frank, a cowboy stamper from Vienna who assembled Indian objects while touring the United States with a circus. The remaining 30 percent from other collectors.

A book on the museum says the collection consists of 850 objects, most of them from the Prairie Indians. Heinz Siebert, who works in the museum, said that because of space limitations only 25 percent of the collection can be displayed at one time and that exhibits changed from time to time. On occasion, he said, the museum has lent items to United States exhibitions.

One of the museum's most popular exhibits is a life-size diorama of an Indian chief greeting his wife and child outside their teepee. Another is a framed case with seven scalps and a photo of a "scalp dance." The caption says that in 1764 a man's scalp could be bought for \$134 and a woman's for \$50.

Siebert said that in 1983 more than 250,000 people, nearly all East Germans, visited the museum. In July and August, he said, the average is 3,000 visitors a day.

In a small Western-style park across from the museum, Doris Dietrich, an elementary school teacher, said she had visited the museum at least 10 times. Her daughter, 16-year-old Ina, is also a fan of American Indian lore.

Asked what she thought about the collection, her 12-year-old daughter said, "Tall!"—colloquial German for "great."

## Van Gogh Work Recovered by FBI

**Los Angeles Times Service**

**LOS ANGELES**—A stolen painting by Vincent van Gogh has been recovered and five men have been arrested after one of the suspects allegedly tried to sell it to a drug undercover agent, law officials said Thursday.

The painting, "Pont sur la Seine à Paris," valued at \$1 million to \$1.5 million, along with a reproduction of Claude Monet's "Harbor of Toulouche," was stolen July 8, from a private home.

The Los Angeles office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said the paintings disappeared after two men had been at the house posing as gas company representatives checking for leaks.

## Inspector Clint Eastwood Walks a Crisp 'Tightrope'

**CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:**

In "Tightrope," Clint Eastwood plays a police inspector named Wes Block, who is investigating a string of brutal sex crimes aimed at the prostitutes of New Orleans. Block gets more and more involved with the prostitutes he questions. This

### MOVIE MARQUEE

forces him to explore his attitudes toward women and his relationship with Beryl (Genevieve Bujold), who works for the city's rape-prevention center, as well as making him a target for the killer, Janet Maslin of The New York Times says "Tightrope" is a crisp thriller that is essentially faithful to the "Dirty Harry" formula. Eastwood does his usual turn as the most hard-boiled, relentless detective in town. The film was directed and written by Richard Tuggle, who "has gotten from Eastwood one of his most interesting performances" says Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times.

Directed by John Guillermin, "Shogun" is about a young child (Tanya Roberts) who was left in the jungle and grew up to be the leader of a large tribe of spear-carrying African warriors. It is also about a military coup in a mythical African kingdom and how Sheena falls in love with Vic Casey (Ted Wass), a television journalist. The film "is less of a love story than a health club movie, since much of it is devoted to ogling the tan and muscular Roberts. She is in very good shape. That, unfortunately, is the

## Stolen Painting In U.S. Turns Up At Church Sale

**United Press International**

**BOSTON**—A painting valued at \$50,000 that was stolen from a Boston historical society two years ago was back on display Friday after being found on sale for \$90 at a church flea market.

The 1749 oil painting of Ephraim Turner by John Greenwood, a Boston artist, was stolen in 1982 from the New England Genealogical Society. It was spotted by Bettina Norton of Boston at a flea market and antique show at St. Mary's Catholic Church in Lynn, just north of Boston.

"She was a friend of the society," Ralph Crandall, the society's director, said. "When she saw the painting, she called our art director, who recognized it immediately."

"Frankly, I had my doubts that we'd ever see that painting again," he said. The painting was placed on sale by a woman who said her son had purchased it in Boston for \$25 from a man selling paintings from the trunk of his car, police said.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Why the Deficit Is Wrong

When President Reagan brushes aside criticism of his enormous budget deficits, he speaks from political flexibility rather than economic conviction. It is Mr. Reagan, after all, who used to serve up the homilies about fiscal responsibility — and who still calls, without embarrassment, for a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. But when a respected mainstream economist like Robert Eisner suggests that deficits may not be so bad (see his article on this page today), all that criticism of the deficits is worth a second look.

Mr. Eisner offers no defense for the administration's current course, but he does make clear that deficits cannot be analyzed outside the context of their times.

Annual income 20 pounds, annual expenditure 19 pounds, 19 shillings and 6 pence, result happiness, said Mr. Micaewer. Annual income 20 pounds, annual expenditure 20 pounds, 0 shillings, 6 pence, result misery.

It has been a quarter of a century since such simple analogies to family finance were applied to government deficits. Indeed, by the late 1960s the idea that deficit spending in a recession could save jobs and speed growth was no more controversial than using food stamps to reduce poverty. As President Nixon put it, "We are all Keynesians now."

But the scary talk is back, much of it from devoted Keynesians. A bipartisan campaign of business and academic leaders, led by five former secretaries of the Treasury, warns that the failure to reduce budget deficits risks "our economic future, and our country." Why are they scared? Have we learned that Keynes was wrong after all, or forgotten that he was right?

Neither, according to Mr. Eisner. The deficit, he argues, is an uncertain indicator of Washington's performance. To begin, if the federal government kept a separate account for capital expenditures, in the manner of any business or municipal government, measured deficits would usually be smaller. The amount spent on productive facilities — buildings, waterways, roads — is growing, Mr. Eisner

estimates that between 1947 and 1980 the federal government's net worth, assets less money owed, actually rose by \$335 billion.

Reported deficits, moreover, take no account of inflation, which has eroded the public burden of the accumulated federal debt. Nor do the numbers allow for the fact that a larger economy can afford to service a larger debt. Adjusting for both factors, between 1947 and 1980 the real debt per capita fell by two-thirds. These factors help explain why, in the postwar years, deficits have generally had a benign impact on the American economy.

But 1984 is not 1964, and today's deficit is decidedly different.

In the past, government ran big deficits during recessions, when public spending did not compete with private purchasing power. Now, as the economy approaches full capacity, every additional dollar that government spends means either that a dollar less must be spent in the private economy or that the competition will end in inflation.

Stricter monetary policy has thus far made it possible for the government to win the battle for scarce productive resources without inducing inflation. But this process works only because high interest rates are sucking in \$100 billion a year in foreign capital to supplement domestic savings. Past U.S. deficits were financed by Americans. Current ones are largely financed by Europeans, and thus constitute a permanent foreign claim on American wealth.

Worse, the high interest rates needed to shield the economy from the inflationary effects of "structural" deficit are causing misery abroad. Brazil, Mexico, Turkey and half a dozen other countries with a shot at escaping poverty simply cannot rise to their feet under the weight of foreign interest payments.

Deficits do not, as a rule, necessarily indicate bad government policy. But these deficits, at this time, certainly do. America has thus far escaped the consequences. There is no reason to expect its luck to hold out much longer.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## A Bad Population Policy

The United Nations population conference in Mexico City is over, and a new policy is in place at the U.S. Agency for International Development. The U.S. government, which has always prohibited the use of U.S. money for abortions abroad, has now imposed new limitations on private voluntary organizations working in the population field. These groups are in denied funding if they use any resources — not just those that America provides — for abortion programs. The new policy was formulated without consulting Congress, and some legislators have already announced their determination to fight it.

Since federal funding is not provided for abortions in America, it is understandable that a similar restriction has been imposed on the use of U.S. money abroad. However, the new policy seeks to control how private organizations spend their own money, and it is a condition that some important organizations will be unable to accept. The United States provides direct bilateral aid for population programs in 32 countries, but some large international organizations work in more than 100 countries. If these efforts are cut by 25 percent, which may happen if U.S. grants are withdrawn, the most effective programs in some of the poorest countries will be destroyed.

One of the largest programs is run by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. Fortunately, Rafael Salas, the fund's director, has been able to provide assurances

that it "does not support abortion as a method of family planning, nor does it sanction — nor has it ever sanctioned — coercion in the implementation of family planning programs." This week, AID was able to provide a promised \$19-million grant that is of critical importance to the organization's work.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation is in another boat. It receives about \$20 million from the United States out of a total budget of \$50-\$58 million. It works in more than 100 countries and uses no U.S. funds for abortion programs. In 10 or 12 countries, however, where abortion is legal, other funds are used to support such programs. The federation will therefore be unable to give the assurances now required by the U.S. government, and it will accordingly lose its grant.

None of this makes sense, either logically or practically. It is ridiculous for the United States to try to impose conditions on how these organizations use their own money, especially when the programs in question are legal not only in the countries where they are being put into effect but in the United States as well. And it is foolish to cripple large and effective organizations that, in fact, the only providing any kind of family planning services in some countries. Six members of Congress attended the Mexico City conference and publicly objected to this new policy. Their legislative efforts to reverse it should be supported.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### The Pendulum of Patriotism

We are witnessing what might be called the repatriation of America. The American Broadcasting Company has been accused of over-Americanizing its Olympic coverage, of acting as cheerleader for U.S. athletes instead of providing a detached account of an international event. The criticism is fair. But ABC, which paid a lot for the Olympic television rights, obviously decided that patriotism was good for ratings. They were no doubt right.

It has not been many years since the fashion among American young people was in burn flags instead of wave them. Four Olympics ago, some gold-medal-winning U.S. athletes pointedly looked the other way while the national anthem was played; they received sympathetic reaction from Americans who were down on their country. Things have changed.

— Ernest Contino in the Los Angeles Times.

again be riding high: the world would be a more dangerous place if the opposite were the case. But America's British friends who deplored the years of national self-denigration can also legitimately hope that one extreme is not going to be replaced by another.

—The Sunday Telegraph (London).

### Protectionism: Farm vs. City

If Walter Mondale is serious about the Midwest he will have to come to grips with the dramatic political contradiction between rural free trade and urban protectionism. Farmers, who produce more than they can sell in a domestic market, are ever more enthusiastic free-traders. Laborers, threatened by imports, are increasingly protectionist.

The hope for Democrats is cynicism — a widespread conviction among farmers that neither party really wants to expand foreign markets (so they might as well accept) permanent subsidies from a Democratic Congress. Ronald Reagan has fanned that cynicism. Submitting to lobby pressure, he banned tens of millions of dollars in foreign textiles from an otherwise lucrative Asian grain market.

—The News Sentinel (Fort Wayne, Indiana).

## Arms in Space: Does Anyone Want Talks?

By Julie Dahlitz

BRADFORD, England — The squabble over proposed space negotiations between the superpowers has vital implications.

Clearly, the Soviet offer of talks before the U.S. election — and before tests of U.S. anti-satellite weapons — was both a political ploy and an initiative of substance. So was President Reagan's acceptance, with a twist to the agenda designed to convey the impression that the Russians were returning to INF and START negotiations by the back door.

The Reagan administration has spent 16 months insisting that America could beat the Soviet Union in a space race. From a purely technical point of view that is probably true, but possession of better space weapons has been likened to owning a Mercedes instead of a Volkswagen beetle for a drive in the top of Mount Everest. Victory would be unattainable with either. Calling off the race is the only sensible thing to do.

Meanwhile, U.S. responses to the Soviet offer of space negotiations leave the door open for the deployment of ballistic missiles to be part of

chiefly be used against missiles and their satellite-based support systems. Nevertheless, technical articles about space weapons habitually exclude consideration of ballistic missiles, and United Nations resolutions dealing with outer space do not cover ballistic missiles. The reason for this is convenience. Outer space is already such an immense arms control subject that it is prudent to try to curtail the topic instead of expanding it.

There is also a logical demarcation between missile systems and space weapons. The latter have been understood to include weapons targeted from space to space, Earth to space and space to Earth (including the sea and airspace in the definition of the Earth). Missiles, by contrast, are targeted from Earth to Earth.

Is there any sound reason, apart from political point-scoring, why this traditional demarcation of negotiating topics should be abandoned? All arms limitation is relevant, in some sense, to all other arms limitations. Separate consideration of chemical weapons from tactical nuclear weapons, and conventional weapons from biological weapons, has been adopted to make the negotiations less cumbersome. After a quarter century of

fruitless discussions about all arms control topics jumbled together, it was found that the separation of topics was necessary for efficiency.

In the same way, discussion of INF and START issues in the context of outer space negotiations would serve neither cause, even if the Russians agreed to the mixed agenda.

However, negotiations on outer space weapons definitely involve consideration of new weapons now in the process of development, including laser, particle-beam and microwave weapons. Those weapons are not immediately relevant, yet contemporary treaties will have to be drafted with a view to forming a wider arms control regime concerning space. In that regard, future weapons policies, including missile developments, could be relevant.

If President Reagan were to state his negotiating intentions in those terms, the Soviet Union could not sensibly raise objections to them.

There is another obstacle to the negotiations. The Soviet offer to sit down with U.S. negotiators contained the precondition that there would have to be a mutual moratorium on the testing of outer space weapons from the beginning of the

talks in September. It was implied, although not stated outright, that no further such test would take place even before that date. (The Soviet Union has been observing such a moratorium on a unilateral basis since Aug. 18, 1983.)

No reference to the moratorium is contained in the official U.S. responses. Unofficially it has been stated that the moratorium is not acceptable. Undertaking the moratorium would mean, in principle, renouncing the so-called Strategic Initiative — ballistic missile defense from space in defiance of the 1972 ABM treaty.

The moratorium would also require suspending tests of the new, very efficient and destabilizing U.S. anti-satellite weapon, scheduled to take place before the elections. It is significant that while testing of that weapon is verifiable, and therefore preventable by agreement or mutual restraint, once it is tested large-scale manufacture and deployment of the weapon would be virtually unverifiable. The genie would be out of the bottle before the election.

Even if Walter Mondale were elected, he would find it impossible to prevent the further development and deployment of that class of sophisticated space weapon. He would not be able to recreate the necessary



conditions for preventing the acquisition of those weapons, which is the situation that still exists today.

If President Reagan allowed the subject of the negotiations to be restricted to outer space and directly related issues, and canceled the scheduled tests of the new class of anti-satellite weapons, he could still reverse his position after re-election.

His failure to accept the vote-winning offer could be an indication that he and his policy-makers lack confidence about an election victory. In that case, they might not wish to forgo what could turn out to be their only chance to ensure continuation of the arms race in outer space.

The writer is a research fellow at the Bradford University School of Peace Studies. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Yes, Italians: Vienna Seems Better Than Nothing

By Enrico Jaccchia

ROME — The complexity of the

diplomatic exchanges between Moscow and Washington during the past weeks has given Italians the impression that each government was pressuring the other to accept the other for preventing talks in Vienna on avoiding an arms race in space.

Soviet psychological warfare has been successful on one point: Many people have been confused by the U.S. request to broaden the agenda of the space weapons talks to include strategic weapons and the controversial issue of nuclear missiles in Europe. A common reaction might be expressed this way: If they want to talk about banning weapons from space, better leave out problems of arms control that have produced stalemates in all other forums.

Italy has accepted U.S. cruise missiles and installed the first units at Comiso. Italians are less preoccupied with that affair than people seem to

be in West Germany, in particular.

Henry Kissinger's argument — that there is something grotesque about Soviet insistence that priority be given to talks on space weapons that will not exist for a decade, while weapons being built daily (like the SS-20) are to be excluded — is understood and widely accepted. But with a sort of lassitude. If we cannot remove, for now, the Soviet SS-20, let us make progress at least on the demilitarization of space — that is what many an Italian appears to think.

The desire to promote dialogue and negotiation rather than confrontation is certainly widespread. It is reinforced by intensive propaganda for peace conducted by the Italian Communist Party as well as a number of Christian Democrats.

People realize, too, that an arms race in space would essentially in-

volve only two powers, the United States and the Soviet Union. Thus the large gap in military capacity that already exists between the superpowers and the European nations, including the two nuclear countries, would be increased enormously.

There is a more fundamental argument in this recently opened debate in Europe, as follows.

Clearly, the West will have to make a choice soon. We can emphasize protecting non-weapons use of space (including continued use of space for surveillance and verification), or we can initiate a race with the Soviets with the explicit or veiled objective of denying them all use of space.

We might succeed in this; in due time, given superior U.S. technology, it is reasonable to believe that in a war the United States could free the skies from Soviet satellites with fewer

losses than would be sustained by the Soviets in a similar effort. But this means starting the arms race in space with the Soviets in peacetime. The result would be a mutual denial of the use of space. Is such a result in the interest of the Western countries?

Our nations are open societies, whereas the Soviet world is closed and secretive. Our warning, verification and surveillance satellites constitute the most effective instrument at our disposal to "see" and "hear," for security-related purposes, what happens in the opposite camp.

The Soviets know almost everything that our free nations are doing and planning. We know too little, and it is vital to reduce this asymmetry. If the result of the arms race is likely to be mutual denial of the use of space, in peace as well as in war, the Soviets will continue to see into our free society and we will be blind.

International Herald Tribune.

## How the Balance Can Be in the Black Despite a Budget Deficit

By Robert Eisner

EVANSTON, Illinois — A certain amount

of hysteria has attended the issue of federal budget deficits, and there promises to be more as the presidential campaign heats up. A look at how deficits are calculated, however, reveals that they are not always what they seem. That has some important implications for policy decisions.

Except for 1969, when a modest surplus of \$3 billion was recorded, the government has run a deficit every year since 1960. Yet, until 1980, real, net federal debt (after adjusting for inflation and the increased worth of government assets) generally declined. By 1980 the government's assets far outweighed its debts, and its positive net worth was growing.

How could the balance sheet move into the black despite yearly deficits? The explanation lies in the hidden effects of accounting procedures and inflation, which have skewed perceptions of fiscal reality for decades.

For one thing, the federal government does not have a separate capital budget. As a result, all federal expenditures for such things as public buildings, roads, harbors, post offices, trucks and computers become a part of the deficit, as if they were welfare payments rather than investments in hard assets.

In corporate budgets, spending for plant

and equipment are logically treated differently from current expenses, since they represent hard, money-making assets (as opposed to labor and raw materials costs, which are true expenses). If private companies used federal accounting procedures, many profitable corporations would become money-losers.

If the government had used the same accounting practices that private companies use, its 1980 budget deficit of \$61 billion would have been cut by a third and the 1981 deficit of \$62 billion by 27 billion. The corrections for 1982 and 1983 would have been even larger — \$43 billion and \$31 billion. But the official deficits then were also much larger — \$112 billion and \$186 billion.

We seldom consider the government's accumulated assets. Yet it holds close to a trillion dollars of tangible items (buildings, roads, equipment, inventories and land) and nearly as much in financial assets (significant quantities of the federal debt are held by the Federal Reserve, Social Security and government pension funds). The Treasury also happens to have some gold, worth well upwards of \$100 billion at current prices.

Netting out all the assets and liabilities

yields some striking results. While the federal government reported budget deficits totaling \$336 billion from 1947 to 1980, the net federal debt, after accounting for the increased value of financial assets, grew by only \$222 billion. Federal net worth — its assets minus its liabilities — went from negative \$56 billion in 1947 to \$279 billion in 1980.

But this figure does not include the effects of inflation, which has had an even more startling impact. Inflation mitigates budget deficits in two ways. First, it simply reduces the real value of that debt by depreciating the value of the dollar. Second, it leads to higher interest rates which, in turn, lower the market prices of outstanding government debt. Thus the real market value of the net debt (in constant 1972 dollars) actually declined by \$231 billion from 1946 to 1980. Adjusting for population growth, the real net debt per capita fell from \$3,384 to \$1,078.

In 1980, when the official deficit was \$61 billion, bondholders lost, and the Treasury gained, more than \$12 billion through the fall in market value of outstanding debt, and another \$56 billion in the fall in real value of that debt due to inflation. Inclusion of this

"inflation tax" converts the nominal 1980 deficit into a \$7-billion surplus.

Inflation taxes may be undesirable, but they cannot be ignored. When we take them into account, we may have to revise recent economic history. For example, in the years 1978 to 1981 America actually had budget surpluses. Those surpluses, coupled with a restrictive monetary policy, cut the purchasing power of the private sector, contributing to the severe recession of 1981 and 1982.

Does this mean that we should blissfully ignore the present budget deficits, as President Reagan at times seems to want to do? No, because forecasters have assumed low interest rates and inflation in making the projections. Hence the present deficits threaten to bring on precisely those inflationary pressures and economic distortions that are improperly attributed to past deficits.

Congress should establish a capital budget that reflects the real financial position, and economic policy-makers should pay attention in the effects of inflation. In making policy, it is often useful to have correct information.

The writer is professor of economics at Northwestern University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## The Republican Platform Is Dynamite

By David S. Broder

DALLAS — Political party plat-

forms are widely supposed to be empty platitudes. In the case of the Republicans' discussion of economic policy, that is plain wrong. The political stakes in the tax debate are very large indeed.

There are two basic views of the economic future. One holds that the current strong growth is threatened by historically unprecedented budget deficits, which must be systematically reduced by a combination of spending cuts and tax increases starting in 1985 if economic ruin is to be averted. The other view is that the recovery will continue and deficits will automatically decrease, unless the government is foolish enough to raise taxes.

The Democrats as a party, most economists, many big businessmen and several strong figures in the Reagan administration and the Republican Senate are of the first view. After the platform debate, the Republican Party is officially committed to the second proposition.

The platform says: "Our most important economic goal is to expand and continue the economic recovery. We therefore oppose any attempt to increase taxes, which would harm the recovery... We favor reducing deficits by containing and expanding the strong economic recovery... and by eliminating wasteful and unnecessary government spending."

That is an unequivocal policy statement. It says that economic expansion, not deficit reduction, is the priority, and that tax increases are out. "We categorically reject proposals to increase taxes in a misguided effort to balance the budget," another platform section declares.

The platform is clearer than President Reagan's counsel has been. When Walter Mondale accused him of a "secret plan" to raise taxes in 1985, as Mr. Mondale openly said he would do, the president floundered around, finally declaring that, for him, a tax increase would be "a last resort."

Mr. Reagan's agents have fought to keep some "wedge room" in the platform, but lost to a group of congressional conservatives — backed by most of the grass-roots delegates — who wanted to sharpen the issue with Mr. Mondale, not blur it.

Now the White House men are putting out the line that Mr. Reagan will do what he feels it is necessary to do, whatever the platform says. But the platform language so much reflects Mr. Reagan's own anti-tax sentiments that I think the prospects of him endorsing any form of deficit-cutting tax bill in 1985 have been made significantly more remote.

That is what makes this past week's events so important. Given the odds on Mr. Reagan's re-election, 1985 may well bring an intellectual and political test of economic theory of truly historic consequence.

The young conservatives who have framed the economic plank of the Republican platform believe that the 1981 tax bill was the start of a new era. New York's Representative Jack F. Kemp, one of the major proponents of the policy, told the platform committee that the "noninflationary economic expansion" triggered by those across-the-board tax cuts defied conventional wisdom and started America down a new road. To continue on that road, he and his colleagues argue, there must be further rate cuts — not tax increases — in a 1985 tax bill, which they would like to see eliminate progressive tax rates entirely.

That is more than the administration can swallow, and it is heresy to the Democrats. Most conventional economists are skeptical of the notion that we have entered a new economic era. They believe that the 1981 tax cuts, fully implemented just last year, applied a classic Keynesian stimulus to the recession-wracked economy and, along with easier Federal Reserve policies, produced the current boom. But, in their view, that boom cannot last unless deficits are cut and interest rates reduced, and that will require tax increases.

For now, Mr. Reagan can sidestep this debate and revel in the current happy state of the economy. He has the luxury of a man who is running his last election campaign in ideal economic circumstances. But for his party, and for the Democratic opposition, the gamble is very large indeed. Someone is right in this debate,

and someone is wrong — and by 1988 it will be clear who it is.

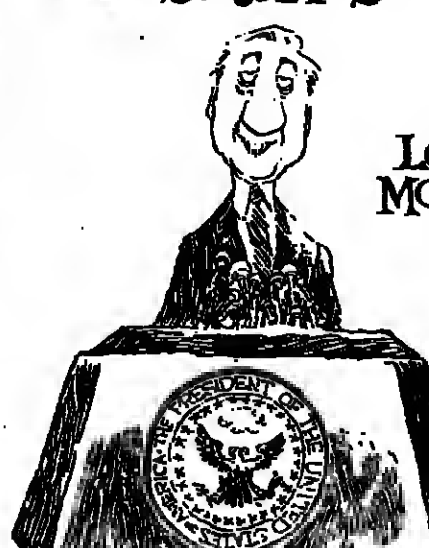
If the Republicans resist a 1985 tax increase and economic growth goes on, without severe inflation, for another few years, thereby bringing down the deficit, there will be vast and perhaps enduring political benefit for the Republicans. That is what Mr. Kemp meant when he said here that the 1984 platform "will make our party the realignment party."

But if the skeptics are right, then Republicans as a party will be in deep trouble by 1988. An economic slump that starts with the budget already \$160 billion or \$170 billion in the red could leave the United States in the worst trouble since the Depression.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## President Reagan's SECRET PLAN to Raise taxes:



Lose to MONDALE.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Along at the Wrong Door

In response to the agency report "Reagan Replaces Envoy to Norway" (IHT, Aug. 8), which contained a passage stating that Ambassador Astud "made headlines with... an incident last year in which he tried to enter someone else's home late at night."

Firstly, I asked for retirement as U.S. ambassador to Norway last June due to increasing angina attacks.

Secondly, I never apologized to anyone in Tromsø as there was nothing for which to apologize.

Thirdly, in all your wisdom did you ever get delivered to an incorrect address: 800 miles north of the Arctic Circle (119 Mallon and not 119B)? Did you ever ring a bell at a completely lit house thinking your host was in a basement sauna? (The poor soul inside was terrified of dope addicts in the city and never answered the door.) After 30 minutes I

sought a cab — an other lighted home — a telephone booth — anything!

The temperature was in the 40s. I had no coat, having expected my friend to drive me to the hotel after discussing a fishing trip. I had had open heart surgery twice with seven bypasses. Since I was three miles from town, my recent death-threatening thrombosis precluded walking.

Mr. Editor, what the hell would you do? Your story did you no justice; it perpetuated a story emanating from a scandal sheet paper in Norway. I often wonder what an imaginative reporter would have written had there been an American ambassador's corpse on that doorstep.

Did you ever know of an ambassador who raised single-handedly 2 million kroner for heart research? Did you ever hear of a U.S. ambassador who single-handedly had erected a "Park of Peace" commemorating the life of the first U.S. casualty in World

War II? There is more, much more, but that's news not fit to print.

MARK E. AUSTAD,  
U.S. Ambassador,  
Oslo.

### The Kremlin and Chiang

Regarding "Southeast Asia: Much Might Have Been Averted" (Aug. 10), by Stanley Karnow:

The Soviet ambassador was not the last one to leave Nanking in the spring of 1949. On the contrary, he was the first to do so, as the Western representatives remained in the capital to meet the Communists. The Soviet envoy was at that time the only one to follow Chiang Kai-shek and his government down to Canton.

This confirms what Mr. Karnow writes about the help given by the Kremlin to the Nationalist leader.

JACQUES ROUX,  
Bern.

## FROM OUR AUG. 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Trouble in Northern Mexico

SALTILLO, Mexico — Trouble is feared in Northern Mexico, especially in the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, where it is anticipated that martial law will be declared. General Bernardo Reyes, Governor of Nuevo Leon and candidate for the Vice Presidency, has been called to Mexico City to take a subordinate post in the War Department. Advice from Linares say that he is being guarded by 200 Federal troops in Galeana and is still performing the duties of Governor. President Diaz has forced the popular Governor Miguel Cardenas, of Coahuila, to resign. The Coahuila Legislature refused to accept his resignation.

### 1934: Soviets Held in Manchukuo

TOKIO — While Foreign Minister Koko Kirota [on Aug. 17] was preparing the forthcoming warning to Moscow relative to incidents along the Manchukuo-Siberian border, a dispatch from Harbin reported that the Soviet consul has formally requested the immediate release of 20 Soviet citizens arrested earlier in the week by Manchukuo authorities for an alleged plot against the new state and Japanese military forces. The police questioned eleven Russians and Chinese and afterward indicated that they gave bandits information relative to movements of munitions and trains.

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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# Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

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AUGUST 18-19, 1984

## ECONOMIC SCENE

### Deutsche Mark's Decline Sets Back Europe's Cause

By BRENDAN BROWN  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—The Deutsche mark has been a disappointment. Hopes in the late 1970s that the mark would grow in international importance and so allow Europe to shake off its dependence on the dollar have not been fulfilled. Returns from mark investments in the past two years compare unfavorably not just with the dollar but also with such traditional off-Europe currencies as the French franc and Italian lira.

Many investors are worried whether the series of mark crises during the past two years shows a long-run decline of the mark. A few alarmists have seen shades of the Weimar Republic behind the electoral instability, charges of political corruption and industrial unrest that have triggered in turn the rises of the mark.

Statistics show that the mark's share in international markets is indeed tending to decline. In 1978 and 1979 foreign investment in mark bonds, notes and deposits—including interbank transactions—was in the Euro and domestic West German markets combined, increased by 60 billion DM, while foreign investment in dollars rose by nearly \$60 billion, compared with totals of 43 billion DM and \$180 billion, respectively, in the 2 1/2 years up to March 1984.

The decrease in the mark's popularity has been most apparent in the deposit markets, where foreign nonbank holdings of marks have shown virtually no growth since the end of 1981. Foreign purchases of Euro-mark bonds have fallen to a level 30 percent below that of the late 1970s. Foreign purchases of domestic West German bonds have increased sharply, but not sufficiently to offset the reduction in demand for other types of mark investments.

Nonstatistical evidence also suggests some waning of the mark's power since the late 1970s. West Germany's partners in the European Monetary System found that they could finance only a small share of their large current-account deficits in marks during the 1980-82 period, having instead to draw on the high-risk dollar. (The current account includes trade in merchandise and nonmerchandise items, such as services.) West Germany's partners' borrowing of marks repeatedly strained West Germany's balance of payments, forcing the Bundesbank in early 1981, for example, to request that West German banks halt for a time mark lending abroad. These strains indicated the limited amount of international demand for mark investments and the weakening of West Germany's current account.

Several factors militate against an early increase in the mark's popularity. Not least is political uncertainty. In the 1970s, foreign investment demand for the mark, then viewed as a safe haven, was swollen by successive waves of capital flight out of France, Italy and Britain.

Now the chance, albeit small, that a Social Democratic Party government, perhaps dependent on the Green party, may emerge from the elections of early 1987 weighs on the mark, as seen in the sharp upward twist in mark bond yields for maturities beyond two years. Some fear that an SPD government would, among other things, impose restrictions on capital exports to the United States.

A change in the world balance of economic power also lies behind the mark's decline. The Japanese, unlike the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, show no inclination to diversify into marks, preferring to concentrate on dollars.

West Germany's current account is still not strong enough to allow its banks to follow the example of the Japanese banks by promoting loans in their domestic currency to foreign borrowers eager to diversify away from high-cost dollars. West European governments that would readily have borrowed marks to repay dollar loans have instead accepted aggressively priced offers of yen financing from Japanese banks. Hence the new weakness of West Germany's current account relative to Japan's has set back the development of a mark zone in Europe.

Competition to the mark is growing. In particular, barriers to

## CURRENCY RATES

Official fixings for London, Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
London 100	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255
Amsterdam 100	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255
Brussels 100	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255
Milan 100	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255
Paris 100	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255	1.2255

## INTEREST RATES

Percent

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1-month	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3-month	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
6-month	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
1-year	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

Percent

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1-month	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3-month	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
6-month	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
1-year	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

Percent

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1-month	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3-month	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
6-month	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
1-year	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

Percent

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1-month	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3-month	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
6-month	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
1-year	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

Percent

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1-month	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3-month	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
6-month	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
1-year	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

### Income Up 0.8% In U.S.

But Spending  
Slowed in July

United Press International

WASHINGTON—Personal income in the United States climbed 0.8 percent in July but spending slowed for the second consecutive month, actually declining for cars and heavy appliances, the Commerce Department said Friday.

The figures strengthened the view that consumers are being more cautious, even while employment and incomes remain strong.

Income was up nearly as much as the 0.9 percent increase in June and for more than May's anemic 0.4 percent rise, the department said.

A White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the personal income figures indicate "a steady growth, as we wish, for the economy, and it doesn't show any evidence of overheating."

The lackluster spending figures could be a sign that consumers are no longer making up for opportunities lost during the recession, the department's chief economist, Robert Ormer, said.

"Perhaps consumers are finally catching up with their pent-up demand," he said, "and are finally beginning to pay a little more attention to the savings incentives."

Not the least of the incentives is the high rate of interest, which added \$5.8 billion at an annual rate to both June and July's income.

The savings rate in July climbed to 6.1 percent. While not as high as the 6.8 percent in March it exceeded June's 5.6 percent of disposable income.

The latest report, showing spending was up only 0.3 percent, agreed with an earlier measure of retail sales for the month that found that spending on heavy duty goods, from cars to appliances, had fallen.



At Wheeling's Steubenville, Ohio, plant. Inset, Dennis J. Carney, chairman.

### Wheeling-Pittsburgh Is Still Shaky Despite Its Big Modernization Drive

By Susan Chira  
New York Times Service

PITTSBURGH—In July, when Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. reported its first profitable quarter in more than two years, Dennis J. Carney, the company's chairman, spent little time in congratulatory backslapping.

Instead, faced with imminent wage increases and a sizable debt, he pressed his efforts to wring the most favorable terms possible from creditors and employees.

"If we look at last quarter's profits, are they enough to maintain a business?" he asked, citing the profit of \$5.3 million on sales of \$281.3 million for the second quarter. "I think the answer comes out no. It's not sufficient to maintain existing facilities, modernize and pay the bills."

It was a characteristically blunt assessment of a company whose fate is still precarious despite an ambitious modernization program for which it borrowed heavily, a recent joint venture with Ja-

pan's Nishin Steel Co. and past agreements to hold down wages.

That Wheeling-Pittsburgh is still around, analysts say, is largely attributable to Mr. Carney's seemingly endless ability to come up with creative financing arrangements.

"You've got to give him a lot of credit for surviving during these two horrendous years," said Peter Anker, an analyst with First Boston Corp.

In the past decade, Wheeling-Pittsburgh has spent more than \$800 million for new plants or equipment, raising its long-term debt to \$512 million as of June 30, from \$280 million in 1980. Its total equity is \$419 million.

Since 1978, Mr. Carney has negotiated a federally guaranteed loan to build a state-of-the-art \$150-million rail mill, a loan from Mitsubishi Corp. of Japan for two continuous casting facilities that cost \$170 million, an agreement that reduced wage and benefit costs by about \$5 an hour, and a joint

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borrowed heavily, a recent joint venture with Ja-

## Financial Corp.'s Woes Appear to Deepen; CDs Go Unsold

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—The impression spread this week that the problems of Financial Corp. of America were deepening after the savings and loan company was forced into a change of accounting methods by the Securities and Exchange Commission and reported a record second-quarter loss.

Trading in certificates of deposit from Financial Corp. nearly came to a halt Thursday. In Los Angeles, depositors inundated the company's American Savings & Loan Association unit, the largest U.S. thrift institution, with inquiries about the safety of their money and made what seemed to be an abnormally high number of withdrawals.

It also appeared Thursday that concern about Financial Corp. was spreading over to other thrift institutions. Many savings and loan institutions reportedly had to pay higher interest rates to attract funds. And, largely because of Financial Corp.'s problems, many institutional investors were said to be moving their cash out of thrifts and into U.S. government securities.

"Money managers have sudden-

ly become skittish about all S&Ls," said a money-market analyst who asked to remain anonymous.

The market for certificates of deposit from Financial Corp. has been thin for some time. But after the company's announcement Wednesday of a \$107.5-million second-quarter loss, experts said trading in the thrift unit's CDs fell apart. The CDs, which are "big, timed savings accounts, are supposed to be negotiable."

"There appears to be no bid, no market for American Savings & Loan's paper whatsoever," said a trader in the money markets.

For two straight days, Financial's shares were the most heavily traded on the New York Stock Exchange, with a volume of three million. The stock, which was selling at about \$11 a month ago, dropped 62.5 cents Thursday, to \$4.375, a 52-week low, though it regained 50 cents a share Friday.

Revising a market for its CDs could be critical for Financial, experts said. If no one is willing to trade the CDs, Financial will probably not be able to issue new certificates when old ones come due, and

\$15 billion in CDs are maturing within six weeks. The fear is that the company could suffer a fatal liquidity squeeze.

Financial Corp. reported Wednesday that American Savings & Loan had less than the required minimum cash on hand to meet demand for payment on 5 percent of its deposits. It added that the situation was not likely to get any better this month.

At Financial's headquarters in Los Angeles, Gary Fishman, a spokesman, declined to say whether Financial had a further outflow of funds after the loss was announced. The company said Wednesday that it had a net outflow of deposits totaling \$582 million in July.

The company said that \$10.3 billion of a total of \$15 billion in CDs was renewed during July, but a spokesman declined to say whether those certificates would mature before the quarter ends Sept. 30. In the past, the bulk of Financial's deposits had maturities of 90 days or less.

Bits of evidence offered by money market experts suggested that

Financial's liquidity situation has gotten worse recently.

For example, Joan A. Payden of Payden & Rygel, a money management firm in Los Angeles, noted that for more than a year Financial had had to pay as much as one percentage point more in interest on its \$1 billion CDs than other big thrift institutions.

Moreover, Financial had planned to start selling \$120 million of bonds in Switzerland on Thursday but the sale was postponed because the company had not received approval from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Meanwhile, Peggy A. Warner, the chief money market trader at T. Rowe Price Inc. in Baltimore, said Thursday that the difference between rates paid by thrift institutions on CDs and what banks paid for similar certificates had increased by about two-tenths of a percentage point in the previous two days.

It was not clear how many firms continued to make a market in Financial's CDs, but it appeared to be only a handful. First Boston Corp., for example, which last year

sold close to \$1 billion of securities backed by Financial's mortgages, declined to say Thursday if it was still trading the company's CDs.

Financial Corp.'s report for the second quarter was changed because the SEC disputed the company's method of accounting for a series of loans that were used to finance \$2 billion of pass-through

certificates of the Government National Mortgage Association. Under Financial's method, the company had expected to report a profit of \$31.1 million for the quarter.

The SEC insisted that Financial record a profit or loss on each certificate as the loans came due. Because interest rates rose for most of the quarter, there were losses.

## JUMBO RATES

### GUARANTEED MORTGAGE TRUST INVESTMENTS

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## Companies Seek Ways to Curb Theft of Software

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—When Lotus Development Corp. received a report from an informant that Rixon Inc. had made unauthorized copies of a Lotus financial spreadsheet computer program for use in its branch offices, Lotus filed a \$10-million copyright complaint. Rixon promptly settled for an undisclosed sum.

In the Rixon case, as well as a new lawsuit filed last week against Health Group Inc. of Nashville, Lotus has been testing a new tactic in its campaign against the growing problem of software piracy: deterrence through fear of exposure in the courts.

For years companies have been looking for ways to keep people from making unauthorized copies of computer programs, which can be worth hundreds of dollars each and which can be duplicated in a minute or so, more easily than a cassette tape. But no sooner is a new protection device found than a new method of circumventing it seems to be found, too.

And so the case involving Rixon at the time a subsidiary of Schlumberger Inc. but since sold to Computer & Systems Engineering of Watford, England—has attracted attention in the industry as a way to supplement efforts to set up technical blockades against copying abuses.

The emphasis, analysts say, is more on the embarrassment a lawsuit might cause than on any resulting penalty, which most companies could find relatively easy to deal with. There is also a desire to make sure top management knows of any abuses in lower echelons. As Mitchell Kapur, president of Lotus, put it: "More important than

trying to punish companies is to make them aware of what is going on."

Meanwhile, efforts to extend legal barriers against software piracy have been proceeding both in Washington and at the state level. Just last month, for example, Louisiana legislators approved a law establishing the validity of the "contract agreement" on each software package forbidding consumers to make unauthorized copies. Similar efforts to bring the issue under contract law, rather than under copyright statutes, are under way in California, Georgia and several other states.

How serious is the impact of unauthorized software? Very serious, the industry says, more so than consumers probably appreciate.

"For every software product sold, between two and 10 copies are floating around," said Marvin Goldschmidt, vice president of business development at Lotus, which is based in Cambridge, Massachusetts. "Along with the great loss of revenue for the computer industry, the drop in profits may

deter companies from developing software in the future."

Companies are striving to develop systems to prevent piracy that will require copying but not hamper the legal consumer. For example, Vault Corp., a leader in software security systems, recently introduced a device, called Prolok, that uses a fingerprint on a small disk as a lock. Only the individual with that particular print can get into the program and unscramble it.

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NYSE Most Active					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	250 1/2	250 1/2	250 1/2	+1/2	
AT&T	220 1/2	220 1/2	220 1/2	+1/2	
GE	210 1/2	210 1/2	210 1/2	+1/2	
Boeing	190 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2	+1/2	
Amgen	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	+1/2	
Amgen	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	+1/2	
Amgen	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	+1/2	
Amgen	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	+1/2	
Amgen	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	+1/2	
Amgen	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	+1/2	
Amgen	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	+1/2	
Amgen	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2	
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/2	
Amgen	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	+1/2	
Amgen	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	+1/2	
Amgen	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	+1/2	
Amgen	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	+1/2	
Amgen	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	+1/2	
Amgen	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	+1/2	
Amgen	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	+1/2	
Amgen	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+1/2	
Amgen	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+1/2	

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	1215.00	1225.00	1225.00	1225.00	+2.74
Transp.	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	+0.40
Unchgd.	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	+0.40
Comp.	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	+0.80

NYSE Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	+0.15
Indus.	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	+0.15
Transp.	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	+0.40
Unchgd.	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	+0.40
Comp.	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	+0.80

Friday's NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	4.4 P.M.	71.94.00			
Prev. A.P.M. Vol.	71.94.00				
Prev. consolidated close	114.07.00				

AMEX Diaries					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advancd	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	+0.15
Declined	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	+0.15
Unchgd.	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	+0.15
Total Issues	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	+0.15
New Issues	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	+0.15
Volume down	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	+0.15

NASDAQ Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	+0.15
Indus.	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	+0.15
Transp.	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	+0.40
Unchgd.	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	+0.40
Comp.	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	+0.80

AMEX Most Active					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	4.4 P.M.	71.94.00			
Prev. A.P.M. Vol.	71.94.00				
Prev. consolidated close	114.07.00				

NYSE Prices Make Small Gain					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	1215.00	1225.00	1225.00	1225.00	+2.74
Transp.	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	+0.40
Unchgd.	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	+0.40
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**NYSE Prices Make Small Gain**

Analysts noted that options on many stocks expired Friday and that this could have caused some price fluctuations.

Home Depot, which projected flat second-quarter earnings, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, down 6 to 16 1/2. The company said the outlook for the rest of the year was better.

Financial Corp. of America, which plunged 3 1/2 the previous three sessions, was second on the list, up 1/2 to 4 1/2. The company's American Savings & Loan unit is having financial problems. American Express, in which Financial Corp. holds a 4.9-percent stake, was the third most active issue, up 1/2 to 3 1/2.

Bally Manufacturing was fourth, off 1 to 20 1/2 after the Treasury said Thursday that it was considering a plan to monitor large transactions at gambling casinos.

IBM, which gained 1/2 Thursday, finished unchanged at 250 1/2 in active trading. AT&T, which rose 1/2 Thursday, was unchanged at 220 1/2.

Among the airlines, AMR lost 1/2 to 27 1/2. Delta 3/4 to 33 1/2. Northwest 1/4 to 38 1/2. USAir 1/4 to 27 1/2. Burlington Northern shed 1/4 to 44 1/2. The Federal Railroad Administration plans to conduct a special safety audit of the company, which has had several accidents recently.

Litton Industries dropped 2 1/4 to 74 1/2. Reports said an analyst lowered his ratings on Litton, and there were rumors that Teledyne was selling its stake in the company. Teledyne fell 1/4 to 24 1/2.

Frigitronics, which rose sharply earlier this week on speculation that Cooper Laboratories would buy a large chunk of the company, plunged 2 1/4 to 32.

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## (Continued from Page 8)

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they might accept self-regulation to avoid lateral federal intervention to reduce air-t

The industry was told Wednesday by head of the FAA, Donald D. Engen, that it did not act the agency would reluctantly start to enforce temporary limits on peak-time flights at Kennedy, La Guardia and Newark airports in the New York City area, O'Hare Airport in Chicago, Hartsfield Airport in Atlanta and Stapleton Airport in Denver. International as well as domestic airlines would be affected.

ME. Venz said, "I need to have to be a combination of airline cooperation, and FAA, as the prime manager of the system, make the process work. It is difficult to whether the airlines can all sit down together and agree to who's going to give up peak flights. But it's got to start somewhere."

James Arey, director of public relations for Pan American World Airways Inc., who serves the three New York City-area airports, said, "I don't know if it's necessary to

The three airline officials said the FAA has a central role to play in resolving the air traffic congestion problem. They stressed the need to increase the number and experience of air traffic controllers and to introduce more advanced technological equipment to control the flow of traffic.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1

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NEW LOWS 7

**Herald Tribune**

Net Low 8 P.M. Chrs	Sales in 1986 High Low 8 P.M.			
	TwstEx	TwstEx	TwstEx	TwstEx
	75	1/2	1/2	1/2
	14	11	11	11

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4 12 + 36

**KUALA LUMPUR**—The **F**  
insular Malaysian Consumer Price  
Index fell 0.1 percent in June as  
a 0.2-percent rise in May for given  
year-to-year increase of 3.8 per-  
cent, the government said Friday.  
The fall was mainly attributed to  
0.6-percent decline in food prices



**Fridays**  
**AMEX**  
**Closing**

Vol. at 4 P.M. \_\_\_\_\_ 6,005,000  
Præ, 4 P.M. vol. \_\_\_\_\_ 6,738,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. %	P/E	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg	Open
9%	10%	8%	Friedm	280	12	15	40	35	280	84	+16
10%	11%	9%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
11%	12%	10%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
12%	13%	11%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
13%	14%	12%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
14%	15%	13%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
15%	16%	14%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
16%	17%	15%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
17%	18%	16%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
18%	19%	17%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
19%	20%	18%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
20%	21%	19%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
21%	22%	20%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
22%	23%	21%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
23%	24%	22%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
24%	25%	23%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
25%	26%	24%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
26%	27%	25%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
27%	28%	26%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
28%	29%	27%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
29%	30%	28%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
30%	31%	29%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
31%	32%	30%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
32%	33%	31%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
33%	34%	32%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
34%	35%	33%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
35%	36%	34%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
36%	37%	35%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
37%	38%	36%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
38%	39%	37%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
39%	40%	38%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
40%	41%	39%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
41%	42%	40%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
42%	43%	41%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
43%	44%	42%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
44%	45%	43%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
45%	46%	44%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
46%	47%	45%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
47%	48%	46%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
48%	49%	47%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
49%	50%	48%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
50%	51%	49%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
51%	52%	50%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
52%	53%	51%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
53%	54%	52%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
54%	55%	53%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
55%	56%	54%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
56%	57%	55%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
57%	58%	56%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
58%	59%	57%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
59%	60%	58%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
60%	61%	59%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
61%	62%	60%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
62%	63%	61%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
63%	64%	62%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
64%	65%	63%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
65%	66%	64%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
66%	67%	65%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
67%	68%	66%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
68%	69%	67%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
69%	70%	68%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
70%	71%	69%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
71%	72%	70%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
72%	73%	71%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
73%	74%	72%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
74%	75%	73%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
75%	76%	74%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
76%	77%	75%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
77%	78%	76%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
78%	79%	77%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
79%	80%	78%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
80%	81%	79%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
81%	82%	80%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
82%	83%	81%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
83%	84%	82%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
84%	85%	83%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
85%	86%	84%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
86%	87%	85%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
87%	88%	86%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
88%	89%	87%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
89%	90%	88%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
90%	91%	89%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
91%	92%	90%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
92%	93%	91%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
93%	94%	92%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
94%	95%	93%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
95%	96%	94%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
96%	97%	95%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
97%	98%	96%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
98%	99%	97%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
99%	100%	98%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
100%	101%	99%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
101%	102%	100%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
102%	103%	101%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
103%	104%	102%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
104%	105%	103%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
105%	106%	104%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
106%	107%	105%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
107%	108%	106%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
108%	109%	107%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
109%	110%	108%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
110%	111%	109%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
111%	112%	110%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
112%	113%	111%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
113%	114%	112%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
114%	115%	113%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
115%	116%	114%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
116%	117%	115%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
117%	118%	116%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
118%	119%	117%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
119%	120%	118%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
120%	121%	119%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
121%	122%	120%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
122%	123%	121%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
123%	124%	122%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
124%	125%	123%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
125%	126%	124%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
126%	127%	125%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
127%	128%	126%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
128%	129%	127%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
129%	130%	128%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
130%	131%	129%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
131%	132%	130%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
132%	133%	131%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
133%	134%	132%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
134%	135%	133%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
135%	136%	134%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
136%	137%	135%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
137%	138%	136%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
138%	139%	137%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
139%	140%	138%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
140%	141%	139%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
141%	142%	140%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
142%	143%	141%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
143%	144%	142%	GenCorp	100	10	10	10	10	100	10	+10
144%	145%										

**Consumers Power Co.**  
**Is Granted Rate Rise**

LANSING, Michigan — The Public Service Commission unanimously approved gas and electric rate increases Friday for Consumers Power Co. as part of a plan to help the utility recover from the scrapping of its Midland nuclear plant.

The commission chairman, Eric Schneiderwind, said the \$137-million electric rate increase and the \$114.8-million gas-rate increase were the first elements of a plan to help the utility.

Mr. Schneiderwind emphasized that none of the extra money would cover Midland-related costs. He said the increases, with the company's acceptance of the commission's plan, would ensure the utility's survival for at least nine months.

The plan includes meetings between the commission and the banks that loaned money to Consumers Power as well as the utility's major natural gas supplier. The commission also recommends major cuts in the company's operating costs, including salary cuts, layoffs and possible elimination of dividends.

Mr. Schneiderwind did not rule out asking for management changes at the company, including the resignations of top Consumers officials.

Another important business statistic:  
65% the percentage of International Herald Tribune readers holding management positions

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

## Consumers Power Co. Is Granted Rate Rise

Lansing, Michigan — The Public Service Commission unanimously approved gas electric rate increases Friday for Consumers Power Co. as part of a plan to help the utility recover from the scrapping of its Midland clear plant.

The commission chairman, Mr. Schneidewind, said the \$137-million electric rate increase and the \$114.8-million gas rate rise were the first elements of a plan to help the utility.

Mr. Schneidewind emphasized that none of the extra money would cover Midland-related costs. He said the increases, with the commission's acceptance of the commission's plan, would assure the utility's survival for at least 18 months.

The plan includes meetings between the commission and the banks that loaned money to Consumers Power as well as the utility's natural gas supplier. The commission also recommends major cuts in the company's operating costs, including salary cuts, layoffs and possible elimination of dividends.

Mr. Schneidewind did not rule out asking for management changes at the company, including the resignations of top Consumers officials.

Another important business statistic: 65% the percentage of International Herald Tribune readers holding management positions

## London Commodities

	High	Low	Close	Previous
<b>JUGAR</b>				
Aug	122.30	115.40	120.30	117.00
Dec	129.40	124.60	127.00	125.00
Mar	130.00	124.00	127.00	125.00
May	125.00	120.00	126.00	124.00
Aug	131.00	124.00	127.00	125.00
Dec	131.00	124.00	127.00	125.00
Mar	N.Y., N.T.	133.00	127.00	125.00
May	N.Y., N.T.	133.00	127.00	125.00
2,374 lots of 10 tons.				
<b>COCOA</b>				
Aug	1,472	1,444	1,450	1,452
Dec	1,700	1,644	1,653	1,653
Mar	1,700	1,644	1,653	1,653
May	1,467	1,451	1,453	1,452
Aug	1,467	1,451	1,453	1,452
Dec	1,467	1,451	1,453	1,452
Mar	1,467	1,451	1,453	1,452
2,999 lots of 10 tons.				
<b>COFFEE</b>				
Aug	2,378	2,275	2,327	2,328
Dec	2,378	2,275	2,327	2,328
Mar	2,378	2,275	2,327	2,328
May	2,378	2,275	2,327	2,328
Aug	2,378	2,275	2,327	2,328
Dec	2,378	2,275	2,327	2,328
Mar	2,378	2,275	2,327	2,328
2,648 lots of 5 tons.				
<b>GASOLIN</b>				
Aug	22.00	22.25	22.00	22.00
Dec	22.25	22.25	22.00	22.00
Mar	22.25	22.25	22.00	22.00
May	22.25	22.25	22.00	22.00
Aug	22.25	22.25	22.00	22.00
Dec	22.25	22.25	22.00	22.00
Mar	22.25	22.25	22.00	22.00
May	22.25	22.25	22.00	22.00
2,881 lots of 100 tons.				
<b>GOLD</b>				
Aug	N.Y., N.T.	N.Y., N.T.	N.Y., N.T.	360.00
Dec	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00
Mar	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00
May	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00
Aug	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00
Dec	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00
Mar	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00
159 lots of 100 Troy oz.				

**Dividends** Aug. 17

[illegible]

## Paris Commodities

Figures in French Francs per metric ton.

	Nineh	Low	Close	Costs
<b>SUGAR</b>				
Oct	1,349	1,298	1,372	1,330
Nov	1,370	1,345	1,382	1,340
Dec	1,370	1,345	1,382	1,340
Jan	1,370	1,345	1,382	1,340
Mar	1,451	1,421	1,441	1,445
May	1,451	1,421	1,441	1,445
Oct	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Nov	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Dec	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Jan	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Mar	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
May	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Oct	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Nov	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Dec	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Jan	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Mar	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
May	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Oct	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Nov	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Dec	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Jan	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Mar	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
May	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Oct	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Nov	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Dec	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Jan	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Mar	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
May	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Oct	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Nov	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Dec	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Jan	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Mar	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
May	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Oct	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Nov	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Dec	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Jan	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Mar	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
May	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Oct	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Nov	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Dec	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Jan	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Mar	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
May	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Oct	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Nov	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Dec	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Jan	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Mar	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
May	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Oct	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Nov	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Dec	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Jan	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Mar	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
May	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Oct	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Nov	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Dec	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Jan	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Mar	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
May	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Oct	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Nov	1,511	1,481	1,501	1,505
Dec	1,511	1,481	1,501</	

Cash Prices	Aug. 17
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Ammonia and Unit		Fri		Year
100 lbs. in 50 lbs. bag		1.45	1.25	Age
100 lbs. in 40 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 30 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 20 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 10 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 5 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 2.5 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 1.25 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.625 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.3125 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.15625 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.078125 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.0390625 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.01953125 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.009765625 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.0048828125 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.00244140625 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.001220703125 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.0006103515625 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.00030517578125 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.000152587890625 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.0000762939453125 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.00003814697265625 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.000019073486328125 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.0000095367431640625 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.00000476837158203125 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.000002384185791015625 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.0000011920928955078125 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.00000059604644775390625 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.000000298023223876953125 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.0000001490116119384765625 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.00000007450580596923828125 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.000000037252902984619140625 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.0000000186264514923095703125 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.00000000931322574611478515625 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.000000004656612873057392578125 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.0000000023283064365286962890625 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.00000000116415321826434814453125 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.00000000058207660913217407171875 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.000000000291038304566087035859375 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.0000000001455191522830435179296875 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.00000000007275957614152175896484375 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.000000000036379788070760879482421875 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.0000000000181898940353804397412109375 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.00000000000909494701769021987060546875 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.000000000004547473508845109935302734375 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.0000000000022737367544225549676513671875 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.00000000000113686837721127748282568359375 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.000000000000568434188605638741412841796875 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.0000000000002842170943028193707071214496875 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.00000000000014210854715140968535356072484375 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.0000000000000710542735757048426767803622441875 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs. in 0.000000000000035527136787852421338390181122484375 lbs. bag		0.76	0.63	
100 lbs.				

## FoxMeyer to Buy Yahr-Lan

DENVER — Fox-Meyer Co., the fourth largest U.S. wholesaler drug distributor, says it has agreed in principle to buy Yahr-Lan Inc., a drug wholesaler based in Elm Grove, Wisconsin. No price was given.

### Canadian Prices Up 4.2%

**OTTAWA** — The Canadian Consumer Price Index rose 4.2 per cent in July from the same month last year, compared with 4.1 per cent in June, Statistics Canada said Friday. The month-to-month rise was 0.6 per cent in July, compared with a 0.4-per-cent increase in June and 0.4 per cent in July 1983.

**London Metals Aug. 17**  
Figures in sterling per metric ton

	Today	Previous
<b>High grade copper cathodes:</b>		
spot	1,085.00	1,070.00
3 months	1,026.50	1,027.00
<b>Copper cathodes:</b>		
spot	1,018.00	1,020.00
3 months	1,023.00	1,038.00
<b>Tin:</b>		
spot	9,210.00	9,215.00
3 months	9,154.00	9,155.00
<b>Lead:</b>		
spot	357.30	358.50
3 months	356.30	349.50
<b>Zinc:</b>		
spot	677.00	677.25
3 months	675.00	674.00
<b>Silver:</b>		
spot	595.50	596.00
3 months	618.50	617.50
<b>Aluminum:</b>		
spot	854.00	850.00
3 months	878.00	883.00
<b>Nickel:</b>		
spot	3,570.00	3,580.00
3 months	3,460.00	3,435.00

	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
209.50	210.00	209.50	210.50	
214.00	214.25	214.75	215.00	

SINGAPORE RUBBER					
Singapore cents per kilo					
	Close		Previous		
	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	
SS 1 Sep	167.25	167.75	168.00	168.50	
SS 1 Oct	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Nov	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Dec	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Jan	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Feb	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Mar	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Apr	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 May	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Jun	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Jul	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Aug	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Sep	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Oct	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Nov	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Dec	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Jan	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Feb	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Mar	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Apr	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 May	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Jun	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Jul	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Aug	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Sep	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Oct	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Nov	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Dec	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Jan	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Feb	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Mar	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Apr	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 May	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Jun	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Jul	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Aug	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Sep	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Oct	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Nov	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Dec	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Jan	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Feb	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Mar	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Apr	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 May	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Jun	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Jul	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Aug	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Sep	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Oct	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Nov	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Dec	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Jan	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Feb	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Mar	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 Apr	167.25	167.75	173.25	173.75	
SS 1 May	167.25	167.75			



**ACROSS**

1 Succulent plant  
5 Bravo and Mayo  
9 Novel thread  
13 Goad  
17 Delivers a diatribe  
19 One of the deadly sins  
20 Venetian resort  
21 Papal garment  
22 Get-together problem of some joints  
24 Mississippi who?  
26 "My Gal"  
27 Cowboy cinema  
28 Binders  
29 Steam-bath sounds  
30 They publish lists  
32 "in a" who?  
34 He charges in Mexico City  
35 Remington of TV  
37 Steeps  
38 Paraclete's activity  
40 Flashes lines  
41 Brooklyn's debt to Eden  
42 "Sprite"-ly creatures  
43 Expression of surprise  
46 Caledon sire  
47 No way to run

**DOWN**

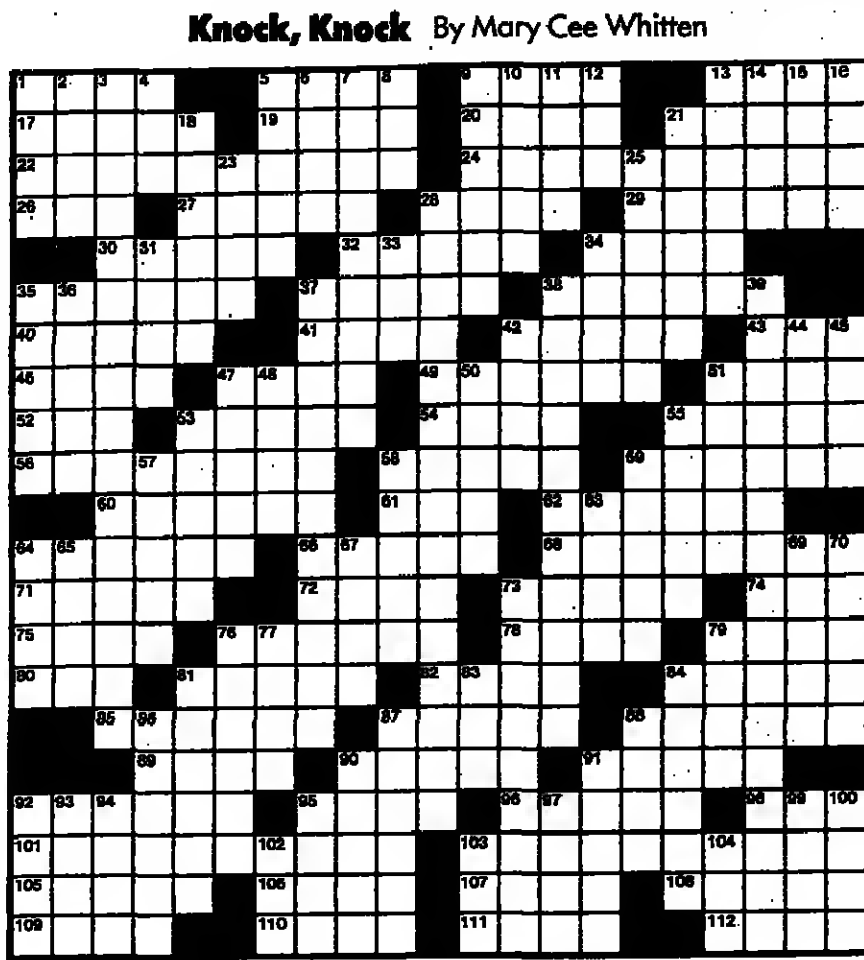
1 Enclosures in temples  
2 Turner or Catrell  
3 Tuscaloosa who?  
4 Catchall abbr.  
5 Landlords' incomes  
6 Arrow poison  
7 Piles compulsively  
8 Method: Abbr.  
9 Intertwines  
10 Lights in parades

**ACROSS**

49 Bronze sewer, etc.  
51 Mite that might blight  
52 Lacey  
53 "Crest-fallen" Russians  
54 First name of The Good Gray Post  
55 Brahmanic precept  
56 Fanciful speculation  
58 Famed English surgeon: 19th century  
59 Not al fresco  
60 Elizabeth II's consort  
61 U.N. arm  
62 Attack  
64 Act mamerly  
66 Parts of the St. Lawrence  
68 Cobra's nemesis  
71 Sentient  
72 Sufficient, to FitzGerald  
73 Defeatists  
74 White Sox baseball  
75 Antony's approval  
76 Mosaic components  
78 Lori contemporary

**DOWN**

31 Wide shoe sizes  
33 "Some meat" Burns  
34 Huntsman's call  
35 Pundit  
36 Ready for the  
37 Tulsa who?  
38 In who?  
39 Hoover who?  
42 Parisian magazine  
44 Boundary Comb. form



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**DOWN**

11 Consideration at the Big A  
12 King of the P.G.A.  
13 Attica, for one  
14 Sance sounds  
15 Ottoman heads, once  
16 Toasts  
17 A son of Nut  
18 "Louisiana Bayride"  
19 — scholar  
20 Tia Juana who?

**DOWN**

31 Wide shoe sizes  
33 "Some meat" Burns  
34 Huntsman's call  
35 Pundit  
36 Ready for the  
37 Tulsa who?  
38 In who?  
39 Hoover who?  
42 Parisian magazine  
44 Boundary Comb. form

**DOWN**

45 Tentmaker of Yore  
47 Amino acids source  
48 Epiphany trio  
49 Portuguese port  
51 Video complement  
53 Battle of Plassey hero  
55 Hosiery problems  
57 Chicago's plane place  
58 Ornamental loop

**DOWN**

59 "A House — a Home" Adler  
63 Flatfish  
64 — au rum  
65 Pitcher  
67 "It's — a Paper Moon," 1932 song  
69 "Rocky" actress  
70 Stuffing for quilts  
73 Kerchiefs  
76 New Orleans eleven

**DOWN**

77 U.S.N.A. students  
79 Fortran sound  
81 Five occupants  
82 Sweet spud  
84 Most pleasant  
87 Yaks back, like a brat  
88 Charge of the Widow Douglas  
90 Was open-mouthed  
91 Newsy digest  
92 Nimbus

**DOWN**

93 Abomination, to Lady Macbeth  
94 Grape by-product  
95 Early Hungarian king  
97 White or bit  
98 Vincent  
100 Arabian gulf  
102 Junior's shooter  
103 Predatory  
104 Abbott's first baseman

**SECOND DAUGHTER:**  
Growing Up in China, 1930-1949.  
By Katherine Wei and Terry Quinn. 243 pp.  
\$16.95. Illustrated.  
Little, Brown, 34 Beacon Street,  
Boston, Mass., 02106.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

ONE of the most distinctive voices to emerge from China belongs to Maxine Hong Kingston, whose stunning memoir, "The Woman Warrior," appeared nearly a decade ago. Set down in fierce, hallucinatory prose, Kingston's impressions of growing up a woman in China and the United States possessed the power and afterlife of myth, and other writers' memoirs must almost inevitably suffer comparison with her luminous achievement. The second daughter of Cato Yang, a well-respected university professor, and his headstrong wife, Katherine Wei (she married C.C. Wei, a shipowner, in 1968) was born in 1930, on a cusp of history: China was not only on the verge of political upheaval, but was also tottering on the fence between modernity and tradition. For a generation, women had not been forced to have their feet bound, but they were still regarded as little more

than decorative social appendages. Sons were preferred to daughters — that she was not a boy, Wei reports, caused her mother enormous resentment — and most marriages were carefully arranged affairs. While some girls were expensively educated and tutored in English, others continued to become concubines and courtesans, skilled in the arts of lovemaking and opium preparation.

Certainly, the contrast between the old ways and the new was magnified in the Yang household, where Katherine's mother imposed her love of the West with a domineering will. She perused old copies of Better Homes and Gardens for hints about how to decorate their Beijing home, insisted that only English be spoken at her stuffy soirees and entertained her guests by having her children dance the Charleston to the strains of "Jeepers, Creepers." This process of Americanization would end abruptly in 1937, when the Japanese invasion of China forced the Yangs to take refuge with Katherine's paternal grandfather in Hunan.

There, even Katherine's willful mother was forced to bow to the authority of her husband's father. A traditional poet-scholar, who spent his

working hours practicing herbal medicine and his free time playing mah-jongg and smoking opium, Grandfather Yang commanded absolute obedience from members of his clan. They probed, shamelessly, for signs of his approval; and when Katherine or "the Second Daughter of the First Son" as she was known, became his acknowledged favorite, she found herself more isolated than ever from her sisters and cousins.

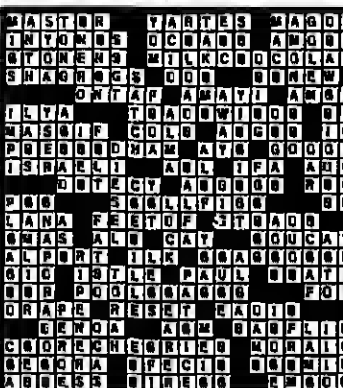
Although Wei's recollections are rendered in prose that is at best competent and unobtrusive, she and her collaborator, Terry Quinn, have assembled a brisk narrative, animated by pungent character sketches. The portrait of her mother is soured somewhat by an unearned bitterness of tone; but those of her ineffectual father, and of Alice — her older sister, pretty, naïvely romantic and doomed — have the spontaneity of fresh Polaroids.

Best of all, perhaps, is the one of Lao Chang, the Yangs' humpbacked cook, who played the role of confidant to Katherine and Alice with unmitigated affection. Brash and irreverent, Chang takes the girls on adventure trips through the back streets of Peking, and he gives them lessons in history and religion. "They were, by turns, pro- and anti-dynasty, pro- and anti-Buddhism, pro- and anti-Republic," recalls Wei. "He idolized the late Sun Yat-sen, but often seemed equally enamored of the same imperial regime that patriot was responsible for toppling. In short, Lao Chang was a breathing object lesson in inconsistency. If he ever practiced what he preached, it was through inadvertence."

For years, Chang's exercises in "story-truth" are the only exposure Katherine and Alice have to the outside world, but when they leave Grandfather Yang's hermetic compound in 1943, they are plunged into the tumultuous world of modern politics. Chang is executed as a Communist supporter. Cato Yang is arrested for "consorting with the enemies of the Republic," and Katherine herself joins the increasingly vociferous demonstrations against the government. Six weeks before Shanghai falls to the Communists, she leaves China to begin a new life in her mother's beloved United States.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## Canadian Stock Markets Aug. 17

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto		High Low Close		High Low Close	
1348 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1349 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1350 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1351 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1352 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1353 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1354 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1355 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1356 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1357 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1358 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1359 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1360 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1361 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1362 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1363 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1364 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1365 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1366 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1367 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1368 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1369 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1370 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1371 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1372 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1373 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1374 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1375 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1376 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1377 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1378 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1379 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1380 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1381 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1382 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1383 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1384 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1385 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1386 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1387 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1388 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1389 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1390 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1391 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1392 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1393 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1394 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1395 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1396 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1397 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1398 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1399 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1400 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75

## Amsterdam Aug. 17

Prices in Dutch guilders unless marked \$

Amsterdam		High Low Close		High Low Close	
1348 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1349 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1350 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1351 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1352 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1353 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1354 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1355 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1356 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1357 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1358 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1359 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1360 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1361 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1362 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1363 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1364 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1365 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1366 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1367 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1368 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1369 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1370 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1371 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1372 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1373 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1374 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1375 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1376 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1377 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1378 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1379 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1380 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1381 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1382 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1383 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
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1390 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
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1394 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1395 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1396 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1397 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1398 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1399 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
1400 ABX Procs	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75

## Other Markets Aug. 17

Closing Prices in local currencies

Comstar	115.00	115.00	115.00
Comstar-bond	115.00	115.00	115.00
Deutsche Bank	152.00	152.00	152.00
Deutsche Bank	152.00	152.00	152.00
DBAG	152.00	152.00	152.00
DBAG-bond	152.00	152.00	152.00
Deutsche	152.00	152.00	152.00
Hochst	142.00	142.00	142.00
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